SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 111. BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 12, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th May | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 24th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 31st ,, | DELTA .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,227 |
| 7th June | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 14th ,, | DONGOLA | KHIVA * | 9,097 |
| 21st ,, | NALDERA | | 15,966 |
| 28th ,, | DELTA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 5th July | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |
| 12th ,, | CHINA .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 19th ,, | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th ,, | CALEDONIA.. | MOOLTAN x | 20,700 |
| 2nd August | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th ,, | NARKUNDA.. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 16th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 23rd ,, | NALDERA .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 30th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA .. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th ,, | NALDERA | | 15,993 |
| 20th ,, | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 27th ,, | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth:

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd May | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 13th June | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 11th July | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 25th .. | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 8th Aug. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 22nd ,, | MALDA .. | 3,965 |
| 5th Sept | MATIANA .. | 8,965 |
| 26th ,, | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 31st ,, | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th May | KIDDERPORE*† | | 5,334 |
| 27th ,, | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,696 |
| June | A Steamer* | | |
| 6th July | SICILIA | | 6,813 |
| 22nd ,, | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,684 |
| 13th Aug | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,696 |
| 16th Sept. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,813 |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MALOJA | 6,813 |

* Cargo vessel only.

*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 12th May .. | VITA | Karachi via K'war. 9 A.M. |
| 14th ,, | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa. |
| 14th ,, | BARALA .. | Pusreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 16th, ,, | VARELA .. | Busreh via K'chi 9 A.M. |
| 17th ,, | CHAKLA | Karachi via K'war |

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday will be discontinued after the17th MAY and throughout theMonsoon There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sado Maru | L. Nirei | 5808 | 30th ,, | 14th May |
| Malacca Maru | K. Fukuda | 5374 | 18th May | 1st June. |
| Nagato Maru | Y. Kotori | 5901 | 28th ,, | 11th ,, |
| Hakodate Maru. | S. Takahashi. | 5303 | 8th June | 22nd June |
| *Wakasa Maru. | K. Horikawa. | 6083 | 14th June | 28th June |
| *Tamba Maru. | N. Wada. | 5845 | 28th June | 12th July |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For— | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 350 | 210 | 143 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 490 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 618 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 | ... | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December on Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 5
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbottabad | Kasauli | |
| Agra | Khandwa | |
| Ahmedabad | Kumbakonum | |
| Ahmedabad City | Karachi | |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore | |
| Ajmer | Larkana | |
| Akola | Lucknow | |
| Akyab | Lyallpur | |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) | |
| Allenpey | Madura | |
| Ambala | Mandalay | |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency). | Mangalore | |
| Amraoti | Masulipatam | |
| Amritsar | Meerut | |
| Bangalore | Moulmein | |
| Bareilly | Mooltan | |
| Bassein | Mussoorie | |
| Bellary | Muzaffarpur | |
| Benares | Muttra | |
| Berhampore | Moradabad | |
| Bezwada | Murree | |
| Bhopal | Mymensingh | |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nadiad | |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Nandyal | |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nagpore | |
| Broach | Nainital | |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Narayangunge | |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nasik | |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Nagapatam | |
| Calicut | Nellore | |
| Cawnpore | Nowshera | |
| Chittagong | Ootacamund | |
| Cocanada | Parbhani (Sub-Agency) | |
| Cochin | Patna | |
| Coimbator | Peshawar | |
| Colombo | Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.) | |
| Conjeevereram | Poona | |
| (Out Station.) | Poona City | |
| Cuddalore | Quetta | |
| Cuddapah | Rajahmundry | |
| Cuttack | Rajkot (Kathiawar) | |
| Dacca | Rangoon | |
| Dehradun | Rangpur | |
| Darjeeling | Rawalpindi | |
| Delhi | Saharanpur | |
| Dalhousie | Salem | |
| Dhulia | Sargodha | |
| Dibrugarh | Secunderabad | |
| Erode | Serajgunge | |
| Ferozepore | Sholapur | |
| Fyzabad | Sialkot | |
| Gorakhpur | Simla | |
| Guntur | Srinagar | |
| Gwalior | Sukkur | |
| Hathras | Surat | |
| Hubli | Tellicherry | |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Tinnevelly | |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Trichinopoly | |
| Indore | Trivandrum | |
| Jaipur | Tuticorin | |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Ujjain | |
| Jalpaiguri | Vellore | |
| Jamshedpur | Viramgam | |
| Jubbulpore | Vizianagram | |
| Jullundur | Vizagaptam | |
| | Yeotmal | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

### THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

### WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

## INSURANCE.

### THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

### LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 118, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

### INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

### DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

### RADIOLITE

What is it?.

Read What Mr. DIXIT, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Deputy President, C. P. Council Says:—

"I ordered a trial tin of 'Radiolite' because your advertisement looked so tempting. I was in "trouble with a V.S.L. Battery used on a Studebekar Car (4 Seater) from Messrs. J.V. Mehta "of your town. The C.P. Engineering was entrusted with the charging of it and the European "Mechanic, who was with Messrs. Hyland, Nagpur, was imported from England, put it under "charge. For 8 days, it was put under charge but would not gasofy nor show the voltage or "amperage and so I wrote to the Suppliers to exchange for some-thing better and send it back and "that it may be repaired. In the meantime, I got your trial tin and was quite surprised that "the Battery was showing life with only half a tin in 1—2 hours it was put on my Ford Coupe "and it now does the starting very well."

*Apply to:—*

**WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED,**

*Sole Agents*—RADIOLITE

53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY,

Importers:—Agricultural and other Machinery,

AGENTS WANTED

### THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

### "The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur in forms us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.

Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

*Bombay Office—*

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy**

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

### TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY. No. 4.

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

### "HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0.
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
98 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

### ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Aurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful

### AMRUTANJAN

EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10 8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in Book-keeping and collecting rents for a Co-operative Housing Society. Salary Rs. 70-5-100. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kanan, Choupaty Road.
A R10399

WANTED—A RETIRED GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, having knowledge of Trust and Charitable affairs for two hours only. Apply Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10398

WANTED—Two CLERKS in the Advertisement Dept., only those with previous experience as Ledger Keepers or Bill Clerks should apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR The "Bombay Chronicle"
A

WANTED AT ONCE—Good DIVERS used to foundation work, setting caissons and fixing bracing. Must be capable of giving clear report of conditions under water. Apply stating terms to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10403

TO LADY DOCTORS—WANTED a LADY DOCTOR in a Punjab State. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications and experience, with free house and carriage. State full particulars to Box No. 254, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19638

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar)
A R10414

SALARY RS. 100—250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2. RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO LET—At moderate rents, office rooms on the ground floor from 1st June, and on upper floors immediately. Electric lift. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R10395

TO LET—At moderate rents, residential FLATS, overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens, Fourth Floor. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
R10394

TO LET—A large commodious House FLOOR with a large loft at the Palli Hill, excellent view. Apply to DOREGO, 25, Palli, Bandra.
R10373

TO LET—Well-lighted and breezy OFFICE ROOM at Church Gate Street corner. 500 square feet. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10388

TO LET near G. I. P. R. Dadar, opposite Railway Police Quarter. Plot No. 29, first floor of recently built oil painted Bungalow with electric and gas fittings, finest airy situation, containing 4 bedrooms with bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 big hall and dining room, Rs. 200 or Rs. 215 with lights. Apply immediately PERFUMERY MART, Hornby Row, Bombay.
C R10366

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, furnished flat 4 to 5 bedrooms with garage. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10406

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS at Nanabhai Lane, Fort. Enquire:—HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., 94, Medows Street.
C R10410

ROOMS are available to bona fide students in the R.L. Trust Hostel, opposite Sandhurst Bridge. Write for application forms to the SUPERINTENDENT
D R10405

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19206

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10347

FOR SALE—A very valuable piece of LAND, situate at Cadell Cross Road, Matunga, admeasuring about 7,000 square yards will sell at the first reasonable offer. For further particulars apply to the undersigned—RELE & CO., Attorneys for the Owner, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
G 19621

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—4 Cylinder 20 H.P. LIMOUSINE MINERVA CAR in perfect order, complete with electric lights etc. Price Rs. 8,000/- or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10400

OFFER INVITED for the purchase of 440 volt A. C. Slip Ring MOTORS 15 H. P. 18 H. P., and 25 H. P. Apply Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10401

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—MID-SUMMER BARGAIN No. 1; 50 different Poland and Polish Lithuania 8 annas, 100 diff. Rs. 1-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L19615

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY.—Famous book by American Experts teaches 129 Profitable Spare time Employments; 41 Money making Schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade secrets and 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials.—C. & M. DAWSON, Dept., 11, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R10351

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A beautiful pair of HORSES with carriage on hire for Marriage Procession. Apply Islam Coach Works, Moorga Mills Falkland Road.
T19411

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

**Malarial Fever**

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

**"Neocuro"**

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.

BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

### NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Strroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

ROSE LICHIS—400 Rs. 3; 800 Rs. 5-4; MANGOES LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; Bombay 100 Rs. 7-8; Strong healthiest Grafts 100 Rs. 65; doz. Rs. 9; Thief rotproof pkg. Pkg., Rft., extra. Half advance. SUPDT. DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga, Tele:—"Garden."
T R10413

THE NATIONAL CASING AND CAPPING Co.—258/17, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, Timber Merchants, Contractors and Order Suppliers. Manufacturers of High Class Teakwood Casings and Cappings, Boards, Blocks, Clamps, etc., etc. The cheapest House for all sorts of wooden materials. Orders promptly executed. Trial orders solicited.
T R10391

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent Insertion .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## GRAIN, PULSES AND SEEDS COMMON.

DURING the period 1st July to 31st October, 1924, grain, pulses and common seeds when booked from stations on the I.M. Section and stations between Itarsi and Jubbulpore to stations between Manmad and Raichur, including stations between Dhond and Poona will be charged at rates 10 per cent less than the existing tariff rates provided charges are paid on the carrying capacity of wagons used and loading and unloading is done by the senders and consignees.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 8th May, 1924.
C C19627

## THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

### NOTICE.

(1) Tenders are invited for the construction of a Dam across Devargudihal Nalla, Outlet, Waste weir, Subsidence Basin, Filter house and Pump shed, Masonry Storage tanks, Quarters for Driver and Firemen and other works in connection with "Water supply from Devergudihal Tank to Hubli." Plans can be seen at Chief Engineer's Office Park Town, Madras, or at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hubli, Dharwar District. Tenders should be addressed in a sealed cover to the Chief Engineer, M. & S.M. Railway Co, Ltd., Park Town, Madras, superscribed "Tender for water supply from Devargudihal Tank to Hubli" and will be received upto 2 p.m. on 10th June 1924. No tender which is not on the prescribed form (which can be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office or Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2) will be considered. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rupees one hundred only which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers, but which will be forfeited by the successful tenderer, if, on being called upon to execute agreement, he fails to do so. Deduction of 10 per sent will be withheld from bills paid to the successful tenderer as security for the due performance of the contract.

(2) Contractors who have not previously worked for this Company should enclose copies of their testimonials for reference. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
C19628

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Amazon Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged on in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

### THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1924, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who retires but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and
5. To transact such other Business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 29th instant both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
C19636

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1619 of 1923.

BHUGWANDAS KHIMJI ..... Plaintiff
V/s.
SOMSHANKER GANPATISHANKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fofalwady Second Lane Buleshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2616, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 526 and Cadastral Survey No. 1663 and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5279, Street Nos. 16-6 and bounded on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Jadavji, on or towards the South by the Fofalwady First Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Kalidas Meghji and on or towards the North by the Fofalwady Second Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1924.
(Sd/-) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19607

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 692 of 1923.

Bai SAVITAGOWRI, wife of Nathalal Narottamdas ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Bai SITABAI, wife of Ganpat Hari Gawad and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of November, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing and being thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandup in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette in the Salsette Taluka in the District of Thana and Registered for land Revenue as to part thereof which has been surveyed as follows:

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Area. A. | Area. G. | Assessment. Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198 | 42 | 1 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| 200 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 23½ | 2 | 6 | 0 |

and as to part thereof which has not been surveyed as follows:—

| Bighas. | | Assessment. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ | 1½ | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 2½ | 0 | 8 | 9 |

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Bana Nagu Bhoir, on or towards the West by pasture land and on or towards the South by the property of Bendia Kalia Bhoir subject to an Indenture of equitable mortgage dated the 16th day of May, 1919 and made between the first defendant of the one part and Ramchandra Gopal Gandhi of the other part. By an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 22nd day of April 1922, and made between the said Ramchandra Gopal Gandhi of the first part the first and second defendants of the second part and the third and fourth defendants of the third part the said equitable mortgage was transferred and assigned by the third and fourth defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Central Bank building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19556

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1079 of 1924.

Messrs. R.P. SHROFF and SONS ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
MANGESHRAO V. POTNIS Defendant
To,
MANGESHRAO V. POTNIS,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 3515-14-5 mentioned in the Plaint with interest and costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum. The hearing of the suit is fixed in this Court on the 17th day of June, 1924, at 11-15 O'clock (S. T.) when you are hereby summoned to be present in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 5th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R.B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19629

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUR'SDICTION.

Suit No. 2048 of 1923.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 6th day of June, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
(1) SANGIDAS JESIRAM, (2) AIDAN JESIRAM and (3) BULLIDAN JESIRAM, all of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Carrying on business at Share Bazar, within the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that it may be declared that there was a partnership between the plaintiff and the 1st defendant as alleged in paras 1, 2 and 3 of the Plaint. That it may be declared that such partnership has been dissolved. That the accounts of the said partnership may be taken and under the directions of this Honourable Court and that the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the amount found due by him. That the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit and that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of June, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

-(Sd./) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd./) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of June, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19633

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1679 of 1923.

ASMABOO, daughter of Mahomedbhoy Habibulla ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground called Shaketar and situate, lying and being at Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Suburban Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1770 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 304, Falni Nos. 2, 4, together with the messuage tenement and hereditaments standing thereon and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bakhatavarmal Bhuraji, on or towards the West by the property of Bherulal Sitaram, on or towards the North by site reserved for public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir S. Kamdin.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground called Shaketar and situate, lying and being at Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Suburban Sub-District of Bombay and hereinabove referred to as a passage, containing by admeasurement 696 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 304, Falni No. 2, 4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Braz Domingo Crass, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Pandurang Bhao Patil and now of Bherulal Sitaram and Bhaktawarmal Bauraji and on or towards the South by the property of Bherulal Sitaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Offices of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd/-) Commissioner.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1924.
C19623

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2531 of 1923.

Messrs. MOORJIBHAI GULAM-HUSSEIN and Sons ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) RAHIMBHAI AHMED, (2) GULAMHUSSEIN RAHIM, both of Kalve Khoja Inhabitants, carrying on business at Diva Anjoor Parsikne, Brick Manufacturing Merchants and (3) THE NAZAR, of the Court of the first class Sub-Judge at Thana ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1923 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Diva Anjur, Parsika-Taluka, Zilla Thana, with the messuages and erections standing thereon bearing the following numbers and areas:—

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Area A. G. | | Akar Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3900 | 674 | 4 | 0 | 37½ Gun | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1007 | 673 | 4/1 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1007 | 673 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 3886 | ,, | 4/2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| 3883 | ,, | 2 | 0 | 39½ | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 3899 | 674 | 3 | 0 | 20½ | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 3882 | 673 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 3884 | ,, | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 3887 | ,, | 5 | 0 | 12½ | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | 3 | 14½ | 13 | 8 | 0 |

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mehwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th February, 1924.
(Sd.)
Commissioner.
19622

## TENDERS.

### MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT LAC SALES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of washed and crude lac:—Up to 19th May 1924.

(1) Washed lac 24 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(2) Lac dust (Molamma) 11 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(3) Lac dye 3 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(4) Crude stick lac 100 Bengal Mds. (Approx quantity.)

2. For further particulars please apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.
C19618

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of (1) levelling, metalling, etc., and (2) providing a storm water drain in the private Street known as Benham Hall Cross Lane, off Benham Hall Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
Ag: Executive Engineer.

Bombay, 10th May, 1924.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay Municipality.
C19632

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## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON (KISENGARH).

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree on "N" Jetha near Cotton Exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire:—

50 Bales Cotton (Kisengarh). R. R. 27035 Inv. No. 4 dated 15th April 1924 from Kisengarh to Cotton Depot.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lotes being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES COTTON. (RAJPUTANA).

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree on Messrs. Volkart Bros. Jetha No. 163, on account of the insurance office concerned the following bales of damaged cotton.

16 bales Cotton (Rajputana).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1924.

### BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AND LARGE CORRUGATED IRON SHED AT JETHA ST. OFF LAMINGTON ROAD, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT CO., LD. FACTORY.

Under instructions from N.H.Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Co. Ltd., in Liqn. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 12th Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

A large piece of very valuable land admeasuring 3163 sq. yards and a corrugated iron shed standing thereon and situated at Jetha Street off Lamington Road. This shed was used by the above Company for their taxis and other purposes.

Out of the above plot of land about 2,000 sq. yards have been leased to the City Auto Transport Service Co., Ltd. at a monthly rental of Rs. 604-3-0 for a period of 10 years.

The Sale will be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JOWAREE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Kalyan Street, Dana Bunder, on account and risk of Messrs. Kamrudin and Co., the following:—

About 44 tons of Jowaree.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 12th May, 1924.

### MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
No. 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone 25153.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Made-to-order Household furniture, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Oliver Typewriter, Singer Sewing Machine, Rich Dinner Set, Brassware, Glass Crockery, Plated ware, etc.

Auction Sale on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., in the compound of Colaba Police Station Colaba Causeway, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as Dining table, Chairs, Sideboard, Chesterfield suites, Cabinet Show cases, Office table, Olivere Typewriters, Drawing room carpets, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Fancy teapoys, Iron beds, Mirror Panel Almyrahs Chest of drawers, Hatstand marble top table, Singer Sewing Machine, Glass pated Brassware, etc.

Property of George Doulton, Esqr., of B. C. P.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1924.

### GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An Auction sale of second hand CARS will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at FORD SERVICE DEPOT., Woorli.

For further particulars apply to,

AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.,
Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA

## "THE CLEAN UP"

5 Reels—Featuring the Popular Handsome Star.

## HERBERT RAWLINSON

A town full of money, an army of crooks invading it overnight, no one working but the grafters. The only man standing between the place and its ruin. A he-flapper who'd never done a day's work!

See your own favourite Star

## HERBERT RAWLINSON

in the Universal Attraction Drama

## "THE CLEAN UP"

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy with Jack Cooper and the Century Beauties in their romantic fairy dancing costumes on the roof garden of New York's swell restaurant.

The Programme includes the International News with the famous Indian Juggernath Festival procession.

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T).

## West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR
and
RAMON NOVARRO.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN'S WOMAN"
Featuring MARY ALDEN.

### EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO
and
GLORIA SWANSON.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular

### NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Kohinoor's Popular Film

## "Tulsidas"

n 6 Reels of Enchantment and Devotion!

Under Public Patronage

### Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by.
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Nasik :—Vijayanand Theatre.

Monday 12th May 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM.

*Proprietors*—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

## AUCTION SALES.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Moni and Co.:—

21 J. Moni and Co. 94—16 kegs Chemicals.

By order of the Banks and parties concerned:—

2 cases containing key rings, silvered pencils and hand-ventilators, 3 cases writing inks, 1 parcel lady's Swiss embroidered underclothing, 1 case Universal time recorders with cards, ribbons and pendulum, 3 cases shoe protectors, 4 bundles carriage rubber, 110 dozen cigar cases, 34 dozen playing cards, 7 bags sealing wax.

Miscellaneous:—A lot of glassware, crockery, clothing, saddles, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1924.

## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The western depression passing through Chota Nagpur has stimulated a flow of moist winds into North-East India and rainfall has been widespread in Assam and Bengal. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and East United Provinces. Thunder showers have occurred locally in south Tennasserim, Mysore and South Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar and Tezpur three-quarters of an inch; Cherrapunji two, Shillong, Gauhati, Mymensingh and Begra one; Dinajpur one and a half; Purnea three-quarters; and Trivandrum two.

Forecast:—Increase in South Bengal and Arakan.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of April, 1924, amounted to 53,977 barrels.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 11.

The depression in North-east India passed away after causing widespread rainfall round the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad, Malabar, while a few falls occurred in Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches; Maymyo, Tezpur, Cox's Bazaar one; Chittagong one and a half; Jessore three-quarters; Noakhali, Khulna two; Midnapore one and a half; Hanamkonda a half; Trivandrum one and a half; Tinnevelly a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in South Bengal.

## WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

United provinces, western circle, 7th May, 1924:—Prospects of sugarcane are fair, winnowing of the rabi crop has been much delayed by the absence of the usual winds.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the south-east of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature was still lower than usual by about 10 deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was below the average in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was below normal in upper Sind and Rajputana except at Mount Abu where it was almost as usual. The maximum temperature was above the average at Karachi only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Rajkot and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West, Cutch and at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para and in excess at Ahmedabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Surat, Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para and the minimum lower at Bhuj and Neemuch. Deesa record a maximum temperature of 112 deg. yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Akola and Raipur and lower at Jubbulpore. The thermometer rose to 111 deg. at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 91 deg. .9 (1 deg. .2 above normal) and a minimum temperature of 81 deg. .3 (1 deg. .5 above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded over Belgaum, lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north-west of the division. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was higher than usual in Hyderabad and at Sholapur. The maximum temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have again occurred in Malabar, Trivandrum reporting 1.82in. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 9th May, 1924, issued from Simla:—

The western depression has again given nearly general rain in Kashmir and a portion of it is passing eastwards through the United Provinces. Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Tenasserim, Bengal, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts were:—Dhubri three-quarters of an inch; Silchar, Jalpaiguri a half; Mymensingh one; Gilgit a half; Mysore one and Trivandrum a half.

Temperature is again very low in Kashmir, the Punjab and the frontier.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY 1924.

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs. | Minimum of past 24 hrs. | Rainfall. Total 1st May to date. | Departure from May to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUNJAB | | | | |
| Multan .. | 94.3 | 67.7 | .. | —0.07 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 80.0 | 55.9 | 2.17 | —1.78 |
| Lahore .. | 90.8 | 63.9 | 0.77 | —0.63 |
| Hissar .. | 96.7 | 62.4 | .. | —0.02 |
| Ambala .. | 96.4 | 65.4 | 0.45 | —0.23 |
| Delhi .. | 93.2 | 68.5 | 0.62 | —0.52 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 103.7 | 66.0 | .. | —0.12 |
| Mainpuri .. | 105.0 | 70.3 | 0.23 | —0.16 |
| Jhansi .. | 106.4 | 76.6 | .. | —0.02 |
| Cawnpire .. | 103.7 | 72.3 | 0 18 | —0.12 |
| Allahabad .. | 108.4 | 76.4 | .. | —0.03 |
| SIND | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 101.5 | 69.4 | .. | —0.09 |
| Karachi .. | 101.2 | 77.9 | .. | —0.02 |
| RAJPUTANA | | | | |
| Ajmer .. | 97.6 | 65.4 | .. | —0.10 |
| Jalpur .. | 101.5 | 63.0 | 0 08 | —0.03 |
| Kotah .. | 105.6 | 73.6 | .. | —0.11 |
| Mount Abu .. | 89.8 | 71.4 | .. | —0.27 |
| KATHIAWAR | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 104.6 | 68.1 | .. | —0.05 |
| Dwarka .. | 88.4 | 81.0 | .. | —0.01 |
| Veraval .. | 85.6 | 78.6 | .. | —0.10 |
| Rajkot .. | | | .. | —0.10 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 110.8 | 75.9 | .. | —0 11 |
| GUJARAT | | | | |
| Surat .. | 103 2 | 81.2 | .. | —0 06 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 109.0 | 78.5 | .. | —0.14 |
| Deesa .. | 112.0 | 73.1 | .. | —0.04 |
| CENTRAL India West | | | | |
| Neemuch .. | 104.1 | 68.8 | .. | —0.12 |
| Indore .. | 105.8 | 73.3 | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 104.9 | 70.7 | | —0.14 |
| Sangor .. | 103.6 | 76.1 | .. | —0.05 |
| Hoshangabad | 109.1 | 76.8 | .. | —0.07 |
| Khandwa .. | 109.6 | 82.7 | .. | —0.06 |
| Akola .. | 110.4 | 84.8 | .. | .. |
| Amraoti .. | 109.4 | 82.7 | .. | —0.13 |
| Nagpur .. | 110.5 | 82.8 | .. | —0.13 |
| Chanda .. | 110.7 | 82.9 | .. | —0.11 |
| Raipur .. | 106.7 | 85.5 | 1.07 | —0.90 |
| KONKAN | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 91.9 | 81.3 | | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. | 90.7 | 82.2 | .. | —0.04 |
| Mormugao .. | 90.0 | 81.7 | .. | —0.37 |
| Karwar .. | 93.7 | 82.1 | .. | —0.20 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN | | | | |
| Malgeaon .. | 108.1 | 76.3 | | —0.14 |
| Ahmednagar | 104.5 | 73.1 | | —0.04 |
| Poona .. | 104.5 | 73.7 | | — 0.10 |
| Sholapur .. | 106.9 | 81.6 | | —0.18 |
| Bijapur .. | 106.5 | 77.3 | | —0.65 |
| Belgaaum .. | 98.6 | 68.2 | | —0.37 |
| HYDERABAD | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 105.9 | 82.8 | | —0.15 |
| Nizamabad | 109.8 | 86.4 | | —0.23 |
| (Indur) .. | | | | |
| Hyderabad .. | 105.8 | 84.0 | | —0.25 |
| MALABAR AND .. | | | | |
| CEYLON | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 92.9 | 84.2 | | —0.64 |
| Calicut .. | 92.3 | 81.9 | 6.49 | 1.51 |
| Cochin .. | 90.7 | 77.4 | 1.43 | — 0.58 |
| Colombo .. | 88.7 | 75.6 | 2.50 | — 0.83 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | .. | |
| Masulipatam | 97.2 | 83.8 | | —0.21 |
| Bellary .. | 108.5 | 82.3 | 0.01 | —0.46 |
| Cuddapah .. | 107.7 | 84.2 | .. | —0.13 |
| Madras .. | 93.8 | 80.2 | | —0.10 |
| Bangalore .. | 96.7 | 73.8 | 0.51 | —0.61 |
| Combatore .. | 99.2 | 76.4 | 1.11 | 0.32 |
| Trichinopoly | 104.1 | 81.5 | | —0.39 |
| Negapatam .. | 92.0 | 82.5 | | 03.4 |

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 9th May 1924

| | |
|---|---|
| Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m. | |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | 29.714 in |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 86.0 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 79.2 " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 76.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 73% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 1.4 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 91.9 " |
| Minimum .. .. .. | 81.0 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNW,NNE, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 139 miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. h. m. | ft. in | | h. m. | ft in |
| Sat. | 10 | 1 40 | 26 11 | 10 | 20 5 | 20 1 |
| | | 14 37 | 25 0 | | 7 48 | 17 7 |
| Sun. | 11 | 3 14 | 26 5 | 11 | 20 52 | 20 0 |
| | | 16 15 | 24 0 | | 9 19 | 18 8 |
| M. | 12 | | 25 8 | 12 | | |
| | | 11 52 | 27 9 | | 5 18 | 16 2 |
| Tu | 13 | 5 42 | 24 0 | 13 | 0 27 | 20 2 |
| | | 18 24 | 25 9 | | 11 57 | 19 5 |
| W. | 14 | 7 5 | 24 8 | 14 | 1 24 | 19 3 |
| | | 19 27 | 26 3 | | 13 12 | 19 3 |
| Th | 15 | 8 12 | 25 9 | 15 | 2 21 | 18 1 |
| | | 20 21 | 26 10 | | 14 14 | 18 11 |
| F. | 16 | 9 10 | 27 1 | 16 | 2 56 | 16 10 |
| | | 21 13 | 27 6 | | 15 10 | 18 9 |

A Simla message of may 10th says:—the Consul General for Japan in course of a letter to Mr. Bray, the Foreign Secretary, conveys the profound gratitude of the Japanese Government and people for the sympathy and goodwill shown by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the recent earthquake disaster in that country —A. P.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVAL.

May 10.

S S Varela, Hulls, Busreh.

### DEPARTURES.

May 11.

S S Tabor, Anderson, Dunkirk.
S S Ulstad, Bergland, Calcutta.
The following vessel began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain C J Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tabor:—The T M Company's steamer Tabor, 2356 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Ulstad:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Ulstad, 2890 tons, Captain M Bergland, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, May 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M & Co.
3 Mundra 4461, Karachi N F M M & CO.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
13 Engleston, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemarce and Co.
12 Arcturus, 3,816, N. Y., 10/5, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, 13/5, J F and Co.
2 Jalaputra 3113, Karachi 14/5 S S N Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 14/5 M M & Co.
5 Ullstad, 2890, Colombo, N.F., Graham & Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
8 City of Bombay 3355 Cochin 10/5 K N & Co.
15 Shuja 3112 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunko Maru, 3027, Japan, 16/5, O S Kaisha.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
C & R Trieste 3328 Trieste, 14/5 L Triestino.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 15/5 M M & Co.
F Zayani 2627 Busreh, 10/5 H S S & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF. NF. A S Shustary.
M Garbita, 3204, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
N Chindwara 3397, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
P Lahore 3143 N F, N F, M M & CO.

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durands due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.

Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.

City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Hongkong due about 10th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.

Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.

Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

Oxenfels du eabout 21st May, Agent L Edward.

### EXPORTS.

May 10.

S S Trieste for Venice:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton H M Mehta & Co; 220 bales cotton Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton K Deochand & Co.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—6000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton H Gopalji; 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 770 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 3000 cwt rapeseed L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Weld & Co; 105 bales cotton Gorio Ltd; 50 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 223 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Lahore for London:—3381 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Valmohmad.

S S Caledonia for London:—3600 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 9 bales woollen carpet Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Tabor for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton K Visram & Co.

S S Bordiston for Genoa:—440 bales cotton K Visram & Co; 598 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 120 bales cotton Legley & Co; 310 bales cotton K Deochand & Co.

S S Glemoor for Antwerp:—210 bales cotton K Visram & Co; 270 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Glemoor for Barcelona:—550 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton H Rambhagat.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—8 bundles fox skin M Mobin & Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 80 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—65 cwt khimsis R Movji & Co; 32 cwt apricots R Mosaji & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 204 bales cotton N Fattelly; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagaya:—350 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—1132 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 46 bales cotton Alli Bros; 36 bales gum arabica J Meolchand & Co.

S S Sado Maru for Yokochi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwt jardaloo H B Bhesania; 260 cwt sharkins H A. Mahmad.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

### IMPORTS.

May 10.

S S City of Nagpur from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon & Co:—75 bales old newspapers; 14 bales allwool shawls; 88 bales cottons; 348 cases cottons; 256 cases cotton yarn; 85 bales cotton yarn; 26 casks hoes; 65 cases biscuits; 77 cases yarn; 50 bundles boot protectors; 20235 bundles galvd corr sheet; 3829 bundles galvd plain sheet; 100 kegs bicarb of soda; 300 bags bicarb of soda; 34 casks tallow; 20 cases sauce; 50 cases bottled beer; 500 drums powdered caustic soda; 12 casks tiles; 135 casks tiles (flooring); 26 cases soap; 240 cases common soap; 1457 boxes common soap; 96 pieces sanitary E'ware; 42 bundles sanitary E'ware; 200 bundles yellow metal sheet; 55 bundles iron bowls; 34 barrels salmonie; 110 cases art silk yarn; 21 cases canned goods; 76 cases colours; 11 cases toilet soap; 20 bales wool waste; 96 drums oil; 1059 kegs paint; 15 crates jars; 12 crates earthenware jars; 211 slabs aluminium sulphate; 21 bags broken tiles; 1000 bundles galvd sheets; 108 cases cigarettes; 17 cases hams and bacons; 156 cases brandy; 544 loose firebricks.

From Port Said:—100 barrels litherage; 20 cases mineral water.

S S Algie from New York Agents, Keer Steamship Co:—65 cases umbrella hardware; 573 frails exhausted cloves; 60 bags paraffin wax; 60 cases paraffin wax; 50 cases lubricating oil; 65 drums lubricating oil; 14 cases printing paper; 1000 cases 300 oil; 150 bales cotton drill; 316 packages hurricane lanterns; 26 cases American cotton remnants.

S S Aquileia from Genoa Agents, Marittima Italiana:—32 cases art silk yarn; 25 cases spun silk cord; 12 cases mosala wine; 43 cases preserves; 23 cases twine; 20 cases waste silk yarn; 107 cases art waste silk yarn; 47 cases embroideries; 12 cases chocolate; 34 cases cotton tissue; 17 cases combs; 42 cases caps; 21 cases wine; 33 cases colour; 32 cases buttons; 110 cases brass circles; 12 bales cotton goods; 412 cases cotton goods; 427 blocks alabaster; 50 pieces marble tiles; 80 pieces flooring tiles; 2660 packages flooring tiles; 22 cases mixed cotton and woollen; 30 cases condensed milk.

From Naples:—20 cases liquors; 100 cases jams; 20 cases cartridge bags; 1240 cases cartridge.

From Catavia:—2050 bags sulphur.

From Aden:—211 packages gum; 15 bags gum; 20 bags moong; 13 bags nut meg; 30 attals moong; 264 packages alkali; 73 packages soji khar; 44 bales cowhides; 11 bales sheepskin; 20 bales goat skin.

S S Karapa from Dalgoahaf Agents. British India S. N. Co Ltd:—176 tons coal.

From Durban:—1499-5 tons coal; 31 bars silver bullion.

From Mombasa:—2 cases S/c German silver; 1 case silver coins; 1 case silver plateware; 2626 bales cotton.

From Mozambique:—552 bags mago beans.

From Zanzibar:—2597 bales or bundles cloves; 10 pieces ivory; 2 cases ivory; 16 bundles copper; 14 bags dara; 52 bales or burdles wool; 42 bales or bundles c stens; 12 bags gum.

The Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding Salt Revenue, amounted in April to Rs. 3,63,00.000 as against Rs. 3,29.00.000 during April, 1923. Government stores have been subject to duty since April 1st.—A. P.


## DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson of Slad Road, Stroud writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy, and am most delighted to recommend it."

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me for Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—
HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),
The "Woodlands",
BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT,
ENGLAND

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

### A NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

April 10, 1924.

The probability of deficient supply of cotton during the summer has again become the chief market factor, and the early positions have advanced rapidly, especially May, on covering of short sales, with Southern markets reporting an active demand for spot cotton and rumours of large lines having been sold for export at stiff prices. As is generally the case, the advance has been accompanied by a decided change of position in dry goods circles, with less talk of lack of demand and curtailment and with advancing prices in some lines, although in general, there is considerable hesitancy in accepting the improvement in tone as permanent and a tendency to consider it to a great extent due to speculation. Yesterday the tension seemed to have diminished somewhat, but the market is still nervous, and is likely to continue nervous during the summer, especially if, as is generally expected, a final settlement of the Reparations question should be reached in the near future.

As to the replenishment of supplies, there is as yet little to say either way about the new crop; the prevailing belief is that the acreage will be slightly increased, but not as much as appeared probable two months ago while weather conditions to date have probably been about the average, the only harm done by the backward spring being in Southwest Texas, where a good deal of cotton is being replanted. From all sections reports are that soil conditions are excellent and with average weather for a couple of weeks, the bulk of the crop will have been planted; the result will then depend on weather and weevils.

On the whole, we feel that the market has entirely recovered from the recent depression, and it appears headed again for higher prices, especially for the summer positions, which may well become badly congested as the small supplies move out of sight. The new crop months will, doubtless, strengthen in sympathy, but more slowly, unless unfavourable reports should indicate another unsatisfactory yield, in which case the outlook would be for still higher price levels next year.

## BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

### Daily Quotations.

Bombay, May 10.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| K chand .. | ..No. 14 1/2 | 1 0 6 |
| chand .. | ..No. 20 1/2 | 1 2 0 |
| imbhai .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 6 |
| binstone .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 9 |
| avid .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| hapurji .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Trikamdas .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 6 |
| Sattara .. | ..No. 10 1/4 | 0 15 6 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 0 |
| Lighthouse .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 12 9 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 40 /1 | 1 13 0 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 42 /2 | 1 14 6 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 20 | 1 2 9 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 32 | 1 9 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May, 10

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on May 9, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 11,160 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 15,054 Cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 15,148 " |
| Rape, etc. .. .. .. .. | 3 655 |
| Gingelseed .. .. .. .. | 31 |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | 741 |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 920 |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 5,107 |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 3,186 |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. .. | 1,365 |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 10 815 |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 3 084 |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 904 |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 2,220 |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1,294 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 1,655 Tons |

## THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 11.

| | Rs. | A. | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi .. .. .. | | | |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| E. D. Sassoon .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Edmunstone .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches | | | |
| Standard per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Century per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Phoenix per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Mayekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203— | | | |
| Rachael per lb .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Long Cloth × Quality .. .. | | | |
| Rachael per lb .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Panicvan .. .. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb .. .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Pavan Chula .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Sallis :— | | | |
| Company per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards :— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Cheese 5 lb. Grey Drill :— | | | |
| Standard per piece .. .. | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece .. .. .. | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece .. .. | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill.— | | | |
| Pearl per piece " | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Bleached Check — | | | |
| Kastusshand per piece .. .. | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece .. | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Block Check 5 lb.— | | | |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustan .. .. .. .. | 12 | 0 | 0 |

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 490.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 550.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 540.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 125.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 173.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 329.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 167‡.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 239.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.36‡.
London—Paris Frcs 73.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.00.
London—Rome Liras 98.00.

| | London, May. 01 | |
|---|---|---|
| Tele Transfers | 1/4 7/8 | Dull |
| Bar Gold | | |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 33 3/4 | Steady |

| | London, May. 9 |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cents. .. | 53 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 33 11/16 |
| " " 2 months hence .. | 33 7/16 |
| Closing Tone of silver.—Bear covering moderate offerings | |
| Tone— Steady, | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23 | |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 1 1 2 |
| Interest 7 days market loans .. | 2 1/2 |
| Bullion shipments .. .. | £ 178 473 |
| Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay | 15/9 paid |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, May 9 |
|---|---|
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.43 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 31.26 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. | 11.68 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. | 24.51 |
| Belgium .. .. .. | Yesterdays 87 12 |
| Athens .. .. .. .. | 204.50 |
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 73.80 |
| " Germany .. | 18.450,000,000,000 |
| " Italy .. .. | 98.20 |
| | New York, May 9. |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.36 50 |

### DISCOUNTS

| | London, May 9 |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. | 3 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 3/4 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 .. .. | 4 3/4 |
| " 5 per cent Rentes .. .. | |

### WAR LOANS, ETC,

| | London, May 9 |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90 | £ 88 1/8—1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% .. | £ 92 3/8 unchgd, |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | £ 100 5/8 " |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | 57 1/2 3/8 " |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % .. | 46 1/2 " |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% .. | |
| (Sterling Loan) .. .. | 61 " |
| Govt. Securities 3 % .. | 56 7/8 " |

| | London, May 9. |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. .. | £ 77 8/5 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan .. | £ 101 7/8 |
| 7 per cent Indian Loan .. .. | £ 111 |

### BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 10.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-12-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-12-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25.11-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs 80-12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs 80.14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-3.

LONDON, May 9.

Bar gold ready, £4-14-7.
Silver ready, d 33.11.
Silver forward, d. 33-7.

TONE OF SILVER—Firm. Continent bought. India and China speculators bought.

### GOLD.

Bombay, May 10.

Ready.—25-12-6

| | Vaida. Opening. | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vasakh | 25-12-0 | 25-12-9 | | 25-12-6 |
| Geth | 25-11-0 | 25-12-0 | | 25-12 5 |

Teji Mandi
Vasakh 0—3—0
Geth— 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 10.

Ready: —80—12—0

| | Vaida. Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 .m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaisakh | 81-0-0 | 81-2-5 | 80-12-0 | 80—12—0 |
| Geth | 81—7—0 | 81—7—0 | 81-4-0 | 81—4—0 |

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—12—0
Geth 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 10.

3½ per cent Paper 67/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86/4.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, May 10.

Reuter reported to-day a sharp rise of about 79 points in New York and a moderate advance of about 27 points in Liverpool. The American markets improved sharply on shorts covering and speculative buying due to unfavourable weather reports.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under yesterday's date as follows:—

"Shorts covering. Complaints of damage from cold nights increasing also in some localities too much rain."

As regards the probable course of prices in the near future we cannot at present express an opinion either one way or the other as the outlook at the moment is very uncertain and the course of prices must depend solely upon new crop movements from day to day. The prevailing quotations for new crop deliveries appear to us to be very low and discount a very good outturn so that should the weather for the next few months prove to be unfavourable there would appear to be plenty of room for a considerable enhancement in values, whilst even though the ultimate outturn be good the possible decline would appear to us to be very limited.

With American advices reporting a sharp rise, the Marwari Bazzar have opened this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach May 1924 delivery at Rs. 586. At the outset, a Commission House bought which raised the value to Rs. 587 but this improvement did not last, for on offices selling and profit-taking the rate steadily depressed to Rs. 581 at which price the market at Marwari Bazar closed at 4-30 p.m. New crop April/May 1925 delivery Broach after opening at Rs. 529½ advanced by half a rupee and on Marwari Jobbers selling the rate gradually declined to Rs. 518, which was the rate ruling at 4-30 p.m. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the Bazar opened at Rs. 518 and going down by a rupee on selling by Marwari Jobbers closed at Rs. 517½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for May 1924 delivery opened to-day at Rs. 560 and at the commencement declined to Rs. 559 on general selling but since then the rate recovered to Rs. 561½ on Marwari operators buying and before the close of the Marwari Bazar sessions the price again gave way on profit-taking to Rs. 558 at which rate the market closed at 4-30 p.m. whilst Oomra July opened this morning at Rs. 6-2½ and after giving way by a rupee the rate improved to Rs. 563 on Jobbers buying. Since then, in sympathy with the decline in old crop contracts the price eased to Rs. 559½ at which price the market closed. New crop December-January Oomra was in the beginning quoted at Rs. 482/83 and after improving to Rs. 484 fluctuated within a narrow limit and, at 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 482 F. G. M. G. Bengal for May 1924 delivery was quoted nominally at Rs. 534 and for July delivery at Rs. 537 whilst for new crop 1925 the rate was Rs. 439/40.

The Ready demand yesterday continued fairly satisfactory but buyers seemed to be somewhat chary and were disinclined to pay high prices demanded by sellers. Sales of about 5,000 bales were effected yesterday.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

| | London. May 9. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export .. .. .. | 4,000 |
| " Forwarded .. .. .. | 54,000 |
| " Imports .. .. .. | 46,000 |
| " Stock .. .. .. | 651,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales .. .. .. | 38,64‡ |
| Water twist .. .. .. | 2/2 |
| Printer's Cloth .. .. .. | 46/ |

### COTTON.

| | Liverpool, May. 9. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 5,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec & for Exp. | 500 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 700 |
| Imports .. .. .. .. | .. |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet 17.87

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 97/14.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 99/2
5½ per cent War Loans due 1925 103/4.
5½ per cent War Loans due 1928 104/8.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 101/8.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 101/13.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 103/14.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 104/4.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 104/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 78.
4 per cent Bimbay Municipal due 1974 77/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 77/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 101/8.

### SHARES.

BOMBAY, May 10.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Alliance 80, Apollo 20/4, Bombay Cotton 500, Bombay Dyeing 672/8, Century 347/8, Central India 457/8, Colaba Land 171/4, Crescent 213/12, Edward Sassoon 190xd., Fazulbhoy 805, Indian Bleaching 196/4, Indore Malwa 365, Madhowji 250, Mathuradas 295, New Great 332/8, New City 265, Pearls 431/4, Phoenix 432/8, Premier 98/12, Shapurji 223/12, Sholapur 12000, Simplex 231/4, Standard 1500, Swadeshi 493/12, Tata Mill 232/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475, Alcock 172/8xd., B. Burma 285, B. Burma N. I. 62/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/12, B. Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 8xd, Katni Cement Ordy. 72/8, Katni Defd. 187/8, New India Insur 13/8, Shivrajpur 33/8, Tata Iron Ordy 25/8, Tata Iron Defd. 87/8, Tata Hydro 760, Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1402/8, Imperial 357/8, India 83, Central 25, Eastern 76xd.

### SHARES

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. | £ 19 1/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | £132 1/2 |
| National Bank .. .. | £ |
| Eastern " .. .. | £ 5 5/8 |
| P & O. Banking Corp. .. | 12 1/2 |
| National Bank of India Ltd .. | £ 44 1/2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Egyptian F. G. F Sakels | 12.395 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | May 30.42—2<br>July 28.61 unchgd<br>Oct 28.97+4 |
| New Orleans 10 a. m. | May. 30.17<br>July 28.22 |

### COTTON DEPOT CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

| | | 6 30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach .. | April/May 1924 | 579 |
| Fully Good Broach | April/May 1925 | 517 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal .. | May .. | 533 |
| Fully Good Bengal .. | July .. | 535 |
| " | Dec/Jan 1725 | 439 |
| Fine Oomra .. .. | May .. | 557 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. .. | July .. | 559 1/2 |
| " | Dec/Jan. 1925 | 479 |

| | Liverpool, May. 10. To-day's prices. | |
|---|---|---|
| | May .. | 17 53 |
| Cotton Del, M.U.G.O.O. | July .. | 16 90 |
| Liverpool .. | Oct .. | 14.85 |
| | Jan | 14 32 |

### COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good .. .. | 11.20 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 11.60 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 12.00 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. | 11.60 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 12.10 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 12.60 |
| M. G. Broach, Good .. .. | 13.35 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 13.75 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 14.15 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good .. .. | 11.10 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 11.50 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 11.90 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| Months | Liverpool, May 10 To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 17 50+23 |
| June .. .. .. .. | .. |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.91+24 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 14.81+17 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| December .. .. .. .. | .. |
| January .. .. .. .. | 14.29+17 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | 14.14+14 |
| April .. .. .. .. | .. |
| May .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Egyptians—May .. .. | 22.35 |
| November .. .. | 19.00 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Liverpool, May 9. To-day's price |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 22.36—22 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 22.06—22 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 21.76—22 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 21.35—1 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 20 85—10 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 19.65—06 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 19.00—06 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 18.80—06 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 18.65—03 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 18.57—01 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 18.45—03 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 18.45—03 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 18.45—03 |

Tone—Manchester Cloth Market firm with fair demand. Yarns Steady limited demand.

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months | Liverpool, May 9. To-day's Price |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 17 33+22 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 17.15+82 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.70+21 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 16,00+23 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 15.32+29 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 14.64+27 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 14.31+28 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 14.22+29 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 14.12+29 |
| February .. .. .. .. | 14.03+29 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 14 00+29 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 13 93+30 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 13 87+30 |
| Tone—Steady | |

### FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months | Liverpool May, 9 To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| May .. .. .. .. | 17.29+18 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 17.13+16 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.64+15 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Oct .. .. .. .. | 14.48+11 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | — |
| December .. .. .. .. | 14 05+12 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 13.95+12 |
| Feb .. .. .. .. | — |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | — |
| April .. .. .. .. | — |
| May .. .. .. .. | — |
| Egyptians—July .. .. .. | 22.10 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 4,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | |
| " " to Continent .. .. | 3,000 |
| Futures at New York .. .. | |
| " " May .. | 31.30+33 |
| " " July .. | 29.15 21 |
| " " October .. | 25.33—29 |
| " " Dec. .. | 24.70+70 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 31.70+1.20 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 30.83+1.00 |
| Futures " " July .. | 28.78+91 |
| " " Oct .. | 24.60+70 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 14 7/8 |
| Silver Foreign mined .. | 65 1/4 |

| | New York, May. 9. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 45.000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | 5.000 |
| " " to France and Continent | 18,000 |
| " " to Japan .. .. | 11,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. | 438,000 |
| " at Interior Ports .. | 410,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKET; CLOSING PRICES COTTON.

| | New York, May. 10 To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| May .. | 30 98 |
| Futures at New York. July .. | 28 75 |
| Oct. .. | 25 00 |
| Dec. .. | 24 36 |


# "RUGBY"

## (1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

# Rs. 3000

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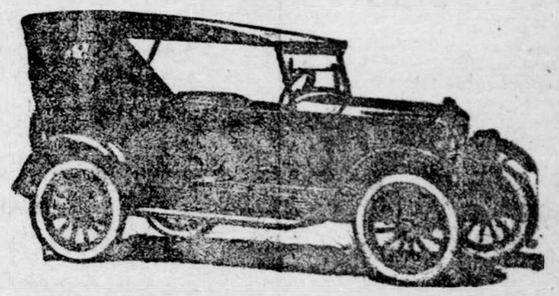

5 SEATER TOURING

## FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21712.


### WHEAT.

London, May 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers .. | 44/— |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M sellers .. .. | 43/— |
| AUSTRALIAN M/J Paid Buyers. | 47/6 |
| KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers | 31/3 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F. M/J Sellers Quiet | 43/3 |
| " Soft Red Karachi A/M sellers | 44/3 |

Tone:—Easier on large Argentine shipment. Australian wheat firm Less offering fair enquiry.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 10. (6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 44 0 0 | 6 9 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 43 0 0 | 6 8 6 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 46 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | 9 14 0 | 10 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. | 9 10 0 | 10 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 10 0 | 11 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 11 11 0 | 12 3 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 11 5 0 | 11 13 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 .. | 75 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 70 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed Gajjar 50-50 .. | 68 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 65 0 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 70 0 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 9 4 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Barley .. .. | 30 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed .. .. | 75 0 0 | 15 6 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready .. | | |
| Delivery .. .. | 33 0 0 | 5 9 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May .. .. | 6 9 6 | |
| Wheat, A/S .. .. | 7 2 0 | |
| Linseed, May .. .. | 12 4 0 | |
| Linseed Sept. .. .. | 12 13 3 | |
| Groundnuts J/J .. | 7 0 0 | |
| Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J | 15 4 0 | |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Viashk | 76 12 0 | |
| Cotton Seeds J/J .. | 5 11 0 | |

### LINSEED.

London, May. 9

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June Done and Sellers | £ 19 3/8 |
| Tone:—Quiet but Steady | |
| RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net | |
| " May/Aug Paid | 36 7/8 |
| " Sept/Dec. Done Sellers 36 | |

LONDON, May 9.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 5/8 May/June quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet at £9 7/8 paid for June-July shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed at £24 5/8 sellers for May-June shipment to Hull.
Business was done to-day in cottonseed Bombay at £9 7/8 for June-July shipment to Hull. In Barley, Indian for May/June shipment at 31 and for June-July shipment at 31/3.
Linseed—quiet.
Cottonseed—small business.
Linseed oil—easier.
Wheat—little doing.
Rice—slow demand.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May Sellers .. .. | 25/3 |
| July Sellers .. .. .. | 22/3 |
| July/Sept, Sellers .. .. | 22/ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers .. .. | 22/4 |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi | 22/4 |

Tone—Prices unchanged Rather more inquiry. small business affected.

Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May Sellers 22/—

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, May 10.

To-day the market opened easier but on better advices from foreign markets assumed a firm tone and advanced by 4d. in Old Crop. New Crop prices remained steady.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 3800 bags, showing a moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

Following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready Rs 22/12 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment. Ex-Bond Rs. 17/10 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment S.S. Nurjehan Rs. 17/8 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment April Sh 24/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment June/July Sh 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July/September Sh 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

BOMBAY, May 9.

So far as ready Sugar is concerned our market ruled steadier during the week with better demand and the rumour that S S Pundit is bringing unsold consignment of 3000 tons there was good enquiry and prices both for ready and afloat advanced by over a shilling per cwt New crop there was no demand at all and prices have gone down 3d all round. Karachi and Calcutta reported quieter markets without any business doing. Java reported a continual quiet market with lower prices and few buyers. America declined gradually without many buyers. There was evidently no effect of the reduction of duty in England and general opinion is for lower prices in distant future.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T.M.O. ready Rs 23 25s/4d F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 B.
T.M.O. April 25s. F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. June 23s/6d F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. July/September 21s/9 F. B. Harbour.
Beet ready Rs. 23 F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000 B.

### METALS.

| | London, May 9 |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 66 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. .. | £ 62 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. | 84 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. | 8 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. | £ 38 3/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. | £ 17 1/8 |
| TIN BLOCK .. .. .. | 229 1/2 |

### BRASS

| | Bombay, May 10. Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. | 3/4 | 65 0 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1/2 | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 3/4 | 62 8 0 |
| Do .. .. | 2 | 62 8 0 |

### COPPER.

| | Bombay, May 10. per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 71 0 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 71 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 71 8 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 72 8 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 64 0 0 |
| Panchteka Jotut | | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 8 0 |
| Pat Kiai | | 70 8 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 18 0 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 61 0—0 | | 61 8 0 |
| 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2 | | 69 8 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 71 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 72—0—0 | | |
| " " " 1 1/4 | | 72 8 0 |

### RUBBER.

London, May 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July | 11 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe May | 11 1/4 |

Tone:—Flat lower Closing rates Steadier.

### NITRATE

Chilean Nitrate Committee has fixed the prices of nitrate per metric cental for July at 19 shillings and 3 pence with fortnightly advances of two pence in August, September and October, 3½ pence in November and a penny in December and fixed a price of 22 shillings and 9 pence from 1st of January to the end of next May.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## OOTACAMUND RACES.

### THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 10.

KOTAGIRI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Handicap for Countrybred.

Zemindar of Sivaganga's CRIADILLO 10-2, Aldridge ..... 1
Maharaja of Mysore's APPLE BLOSSOM 8-12, S. Meekings ..... 2
Messrs. Muhdi and Baswarajar's BLACK ROCK 8-2, Walker ..... 3

Betting evens Criadillo, 5 to 4 Apple Blossom, 7 to 2 Black Rock, tens Fearless.

Tote paid:—Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 6 and 6 for places.

MACKENZIE PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs. Handicap for Arabs.

Zemindar of Sivaganga's SPECIAL, 8-11, Aldridge ..... 1
Messrs. R. and H. Kadum's WILLISON 8-10, Thompson ..... 2
Mr. Sattar's EMPEROR 8-3 Barrett ..... 3
Ahmed Nazamy's ZAID 8-8 Meekings ..... 4

Betting 3 to 2 Million and Special, 7 to 2 Anwarchand, sixes, Orphan and Zaid ten Emperor.

Tote paid:—Rs. 13 win, Rs. 6 and 6 places.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles. Handicap for horses in the 3rd division.

Doomar's FAIRIE KNIGHT 7-5, Donnelly ..... 1
G. A. Marsh's TUE GAFFER 8-11, Huxley ..... 2
Rajah of Venkatagirie's ORMEDOUR 7-5, Isaa ..... 3

Fourth not noted.

Betting 3 to 2 Fairie Knight 2 Low Forse, 5 The Gaffer, 7 Daffum, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 11 win, Rs. 6, Rs. 11 and Rs. 45 for places.

POONA CUP.—Distance 5½ furlongs. Handicap for Arab ponies.

H. R. Dunk's AEROPLANE 8-5, Donnelly ..... 1
Mr. Kadum's MAHIR 9-5, Thompson ..... 2
G. A. Marsh's KHAILAN 8-9, A Huxley 3
Mr. Gosse's VALLIPARASAD 8-6, S. Meekings ..... 4

Betting 5 to 3 against Khailan, 3 to 2 Mahir 3 Valliparasad 4 Kamal Beg 5 Aeroplane.

Tote paid:—Rs. 28 win, Rs. 8, 6 and 6 places.

VISITOR'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Messrs. Hannyngton and Bowes' TURBULENCE 8-4, Walker ..... 1
G. M. Khans' BRUSLEE 7-2 Bona ..... 2
Mr. Marsh's GOOD DAY 8-4, Huxley ..... 3
Pogose's SACK THE LOT 8-5, 1 Meeking ..... 4

Bettings 2 Alexo, threes Durable, Sack the Lot, Turbulence and Good Day, fives Tell Dennis. Longer prices the rest.

Tote paid:—Rs. 34 win, Rs. 14, 72 and 11 places.

## RAWALPINDI RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 10.

The concluding day's racing of the 11th Rawalpindi open Gymkhana meeting took place this afternoon. Five bookies stood up and did a brisk business. The Military Plate had to be cancelled owing to paucity of starters.

Details:—

ROADSTERS STAKES.—Distance about 4 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 50, second Rs. 20 and third Rs. 10. High weight handicap for all tonga ponies in Rawalpindi.

Mahomed Bukshs' NAWAB PATLI 11-7 Ellahi Bux ..... 1
Karam Ellahi's MUNSHI 9-7, Owner ..... 2
Chaudri Fateh Mahomed's PICKLE 10 Akber ..... 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Pickle, twos Nawab Patli, and Munshi, fives the others.

Totes paid Rs. 23 for win, and Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 for places.

ZAMINDARS RACE. Distance about 4 Furlongs. Winner a cup Value Rs. 50 presented by Lt. Raja Mounad Akbar Khan, second Rs. 20, and third Rs. 10.

Mr. Gulzar Ali Khan's RAJ BAI, Ellahi ... 1
Mr. Fouzdar Khan's AMLI, Mahsud Khan Chandi ..... 2
Fateh Mahomed's POUND, Munshi ..... 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Raj Bai. Any price the others.

Totes paid Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 for places.

BASRA STAKES.—Distance about 1 mile. Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40 and third Rs. 20. Handicap for all Arabs.

Major Long's GREY COTTON 9, Colonel Steel ..... 1
Mr. Draper's CANTON 8-9, Herkman Rai 2
Mr. Jalil Khan's THREE FIRTY 8-4.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Canton, twos Grey Cotton and Golden Corn, threes the others.

Totes paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE MAY PLATE.—Distance the Prince of Wales course about 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40 and third Rs. 20. High weight handicap for all horses.

Mrs. Morton's MINNICHOHA, 8-7, Amir Khan ..... 1
Mr. Mcclellan's BROWN BREAD 7-13, Mr. Clarke ..... 2
Major Cullum's HIGH FLIER 8-12, Colonel Steel ..... 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Minnie Hahn. Any price the others.

Totes paid Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 6 Rs. 23 and Rs. 6 for places.

LIGHT HORSE STAYERS RACE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. Winner rupees 75, second Rs. 30 and third Rs. 15.

Trooper Fox's TEMPLAR 50 yards Owner ..... 1
Trooper Fray's TIT BITS 30 yards, Tassie ..... 2
Trooper Shaws' MATILDA 40 yards, Waugh ..... 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Templar, Twos TIT Bits, fives and sixes the others.

Tote paid:—Rs. 7 win, Rs. 5 and 3 place.

STEWARDS HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Winner rupees 99, second Rs. 40 and third Rs. 20. High weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Capt. Farrar's POLIDUCT 9-12, Amir Khan ..... 1
Mr. Piari Lal's CREDITT 11, Mr. Roberts 2
Chandri Fateh Mahomads AHMED ARAB 8-8, Munshi ..... 3.

Betting: Two to one on Poliduct, threes Cairrasseur Tours Saraswati, sixes Leela, tens the others.

Tote paid Rs. 9 for win, and Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 for places.

NOVICE STAKES.—Distance about 3 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 75, second Rs. 30 and third Rs. 15.

Sergt. Brogue's LANCASHIRE LAD, 10-8, Barrie ..... 1
Major Cullum's MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS 10-7, Amir Khan ..... 2
Mrs. Morton's HIAWATHA 11-8, Capt. Roberts ..... 3

Betting:—Evens, Hiawatha 6 to 4 against Maid of the Mountains and Lancashire Lad, threes Fire Fly and Dragon. 2

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 13 and Rs. 10 for places.

## AMERICANS ON WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, May 10.

Washington.—Three Americans on a world flight left Atka Island for Attu Island, 530 miles distant, at ten yesterday morning.—Reuter.

## WORLD AVIATORS' CRUCIAL STAGE.

LONDON, May 10.

The world aviators who have arrived at Attu Island are now faced with the longest flight in their programme, the stage of eight hundred and seventy eight miles to Paramushir.—Reuter.

## GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES LT D'OISY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 10.

The following message from H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler was conveyed to Lieut. Doisy on his arrival here:—

"His Excellency regrets that he is unable to meet you owing to his absence, but congratulates you on your achievements and wishes you *bon voyage* for the rest of your flight."

## TO THE RESCUE OF PORTUGUESE AIRMEN.

LONDON, May 10.

Lisbon.—The new aeroplane which is being despatched for the stranded Portuguese airmen is fitted with a radiator specially designed for long distance flights in the tropics.—Reuter.

## SURREY VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, May 10.

At the Oval to-day a cricket match between Surrey and South Africans was played before a crowd of 8,000 spectators. The sky was overcast. Surrey made 150 for 7, Fender scoring 52 not out. It began to rain at 3-30 in the afternoon and there was no further play, stumps being drawn for the day.—Reuter.

# RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

## REPORT OF RELIEF WORK.

Swami Saradananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, writes:—

The following are abstracts of reports of the Plague and Fire Relief works recently started by the Ramakrishna Mission at different centres in the Punjab, the district of Birbhum in Bengal and Gauhati in Assam.

### THE PUNJAB PLAGUE RELIEF.

Here our workers are engaged in disinfecting affected areas as well as nursing the plague-stricken patients. Our workers are also co-operating with the Mulchand Plague Hospital—an organisation started specially for Plague-Relief by Drs. Satya Pal, Ganesh Lal and others. At Rohtak where the rate of mortality from plague is considerably higher than any where else in the province, we have opened a centre of our own.

### FIRE RELIEF IN BIRBHUM.

There have been severe outbreaks of fire in some places in the district of Birbhum. Some villages are totally burnt down. At Saina within the police jurisdiction of Bolpur, at Fatehpur, and at Valiau—where the distress is being felt in its most acute form—help has been accorded to a great many distressed families. Arrangements have also been made for distribution of weekly doles of rice. At Valian 54 poor families have been helped with money for hut-building; but more help is required. Scarcity of food and Cholera are adding still more to the severity of the ravage from fire and the sufferings of the people know no bounds.

### FIRE RELIEF IN GAUHATI.

Nearly about 65 families have been rendered homeless here on account of fire. The cost of carrying building-materials up to the hill is rather high. Some twenty of the families, however, require entire help for setting up their huts again. At Shoulkuchi—about 16 miles away from Gauhati—about 750 huts, extending over an area of 1 mile and inhabited by more than 300 families have been entirely laid down by the flames. The Government have paid Rs. 210 as gratuitous relief and would like also to forward loans to the cultivators. But what with the friendly help from the Government and the benevolent activities of the Congress party, help to supplement them would still be a necessity. Our workers have inspected the entire area and found that about 90 families require immediate help for re-constructing their huts.

Help for the aceted areas above noted is very promptly and urgently required and we hope our generous countrymen will not be slow to perceive the condition of their distressed brethren in hundreds suffering from the ravages of plague, fire and scarcity. All remittances to this end will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by

(1) The President, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah District.

(2) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission 1, Mukherji Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

# COW PROTECTION.

## LECTURE BY SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

A Bangalore correspondent writes:—Under the auspices of Sri Gorakshaka Mandali, Bangalore City, Swami Shradhanandji delivered a rousing sermon on the preservation of cattle, to a crowded audience, which included many ladies, at Doddanna's hall on the 7th instant. Vidya Bhushan Karpur Srinivasa Rao, retired Chief Engineer, was voted to the chair and he introduced in a few well chosen words the great leader of the Arya Samaj.

The Swami, who was cheered on rising, spoke with emotion and remarked that it pained him most to hear that in parts of Mysore cows were put to the plough and driven in carts. That was an act of great outrage, on the feelings of the Hindus. The Swamiji drew pointed attention to the sad fact, that during the influenza epidemic of 1918, when influenza made great inroads, 80 lakhs of people died in three months in India. Medical men said unanimously that, if milk was available, it would have been possible to save at least 25 lakhs of people. For want of milk, so many valuable lives were lost. There was a time, when milk was available in large quantities and rivers of milk used to flow, as it were in the country. But, alas, the whole thing was changed. Cattle needed grazing grounds and for want of fodder, cattle died in large numbers. Grazing grounds must be set apart for old cattle. It was the prime duty of every Government, to reserve grazing grounds. It was an act of charity to do so. The State could not resist public demands and people must ask for such reservation of lands.

Continuing, the Swamiji pointed out that Governments went on demolishing forests, with the inevitable result that there was loss of rain. Scarcity of rain was the complaint of agriculturists and cattle-owners complained of want of fodder due to want of rain. The Councillors in Indian States must look on the question, with profound sympathy and philanthropic hearts and reserve lands for grazing purposes. The Swamiji advised people to open "Go-shalas" and large dairy farms, sell milk and their products and make such institutions, self-supporting. He spoke of the "Go-shala" of Moulmein in Burma and was agreeably astonished, at the excellent manner in which it was kept up. Milk was first sold to the donators and then to the Guzeratis, who were responsible for the upkeep of the institution, and anything that remained was next sold to the public. The example of the Maharaja of Kashmir was praiseworthy. His Highness would not allow a single cow to be sold outside his State. Though under the thumb of the British Resident, he was strong in that important question of cattle protection. (Applause). If the Indian Princes could not do that simple act of preservation of cattle, what use, was there of their existence?

### SELLING COWS TO BUTCHERS.

The Swamiji exhorted the people not to sell cows to butchers and he suggested boycott of those, who sold their cattle to butchers or advanced money to butchers to carry on their trade. It was an irony of fate, that Hindus offered cows for sale. The matter was very simple and if lay with the people themselves. There was no use of submitting petitions to the Government. That was an attitude of slaves. Nothing prevented them, from sending petitions, but no good came out of such petitions.

The lecturer drew the attention of the public to the sacred book of the Parsis, in which, it was written that, when Iran was being tyrannised, the country took the shape of a cow and sought the protection of the Creator for preservation and protection from tyranny and for the appearance of an angel for the purpose. When animals were being killed in India, in large numbers, Buddha appeared and prevented cow-slaughter and injury to life was preached to be a sin. Swamiji Dayananda Saraswati similarly aimed at cattle preservation and when seen at Ajmere, by a high placed civilian, requested him to prevent cattle-slaughter.

Concluding his sermon, the Swamiji said:—"It is your work. Your destiny lies in your hands. Any help, you get from others, will not absolve you, from doing your own duty. Meat eating cannot produce strong men. Serve your mother, which is the cow, and serve yourself. Set apart, one hour a day, at least go to an agriculturist and speak to him. Wonderful results will be obtained. I would ask monied men to put their surplus in dairy farms. That will improve the health and the wealth of the country. I pray to Brahma, the Creator, the Sustainer and the ultimate Goal of all, to agitate every Hindu heart in this matter. May God bless the progeny of this ancient land, which gave out the excellent maxim "Ahimsa-paramo-dharma" (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Karpur Srinivasa Rao, in concluding the proceedings, conveyed to the Swamiji the warm gratitude of the Bangalore public for his soul-stirring sermon, and, in doing so, observed, that a practice was prevalent in Mysore to fatten he-calves for the market in Europe (shame) and the practice was abominable. The Maharaja of Mysore was a pious and a benevolent Ruler and his Highness must soon be approached, to prevent the slaughter of cattle in the State. His Highness has visited Kashmir more than once and might be familiar, with the methods obtained there. It was a sad affair. While he was in Sind, he used to get potful of milk for a mere asking 20 years ago and when he revisited the same place. 10 years after, it was not possible for him, to get pure milk, even on payment. The change was remarkable. Cattle preservation was the prime duty of the Hindus and the society in Bangalore was endeavouring in that direction. Mr. Gundu Rao, Khadre, Manager of the Mandali in thanking the lecturer and the chairman, said, that, at the instance of the Editor of "Ahimsa-Pracharak" of Ajmere, he instituted an enquiry in the matter of feeding the lions and tigers caged in the Zoo at Mysore and learnt to his discomfiture, that cattle were slaughtered and offered as food for the caged ferocious beasts and that Zoo was within the compound of the Summer Palace. (hear, hear.) The Maharaja must be approached to put a stop to this inhuman practice, (cheers.)

The meeting then terminated with cheers to the Swamiji.

# NAGPUR NOTES.

## DEVELOPMENT OF C. P. INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 8.

The report on the working of the Department of Industries, Central Provinces for the year ending December 31st, 1923, shows that the Director of Industries was associated with an Advisory Board consisting of twenty members, of whom five were official and fifteen non-official. The development of industries was again hampered by lack of funds, and no new scheme of importance could therefore be introduced. The number of factories to which the provisions of the Indian Factories Act apply rose by 11 to 583; among the additions were the large cement works in the Jubbulpore district and the Model Mills Ltd. at Nagpur. The number of boilers borne on the register of the department was 1,071 of which 136 were newly registered. The new Factories and Boilers' Acts necessitated the increase of staff in both departments. The Local Government has been able to afford help to the languishing coal industry of the province by reducing the rent and also by obtaining a substantial reduction in their schedule of freights from the G. I. P. Railway. In recent years the activities of the department have been restricted by the lack of adequate financial resources. Many valuable suggestions for development have been made both by the Board of Industries and by others. A bill was under preparation during the year for the grant of State aid to industries and may shortly be brought before Council. At the same time, the readiness with which the products of our industrial schools are absorbed in the market and the success of the machines designed by the Weaving Expert show that the activities of the department as far as industrial education is concerned are by no means negligible, while the security departments such as those of boiler and factory inspection are increasing in efficiency and make a real contribution to the well being of the industrial population.

### AKOLA MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Committee, Akola at its last general meeting considered the election of office bearers for the year 1924-25. Mr. Shriram Surajmal M.L.C. was re-elected as president of the Committee and the Vice-Chairmen were also re-elected. A new departure in the appointment of office-bearers was also made. The managing committee consisting of eight members was formed to serve as a standing committee, each member holding charge of one department. The old system of appointing sub-committees was abolished. A small Nazul committee was also elected to consider building applications and application for temporary occupation.

### MARATHA MAHILA VIDYALAYA.

The annual prize distribution of the Maratha Mahila Vidyalaya, Nagpur was held on last Saturday. The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, President of the C. P. Legislative Council presidd, and there was a large and distinguished gathering present. The proceedings opened with songs sung by the girls of the school. Mr. Dalvi, the Secretary and one of the ardent workers of the school read the report which showed that the school was making rapid and substantial progress and has become one of the leading girls school in Nagpur. The President congratulated the school committee on its success and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the school. He said that the school and its management were setting out a very good example for other institutions of the place. Some generous donations were collected on the spot and Shrimati Saubhagyawati Manjula Bai Naik announced a very generous sum of Rs. 1,200 and the President contributed Rs. 101. After a vote of thanks to the chair the function was over.

NAGPUR, May 9.

It is understood that the Agricultural College and the Research Institute at Nagpur will shortly be affiliated to the Nagpur University and the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture will be confirmed on students who complete four years' course and pass the final examination for the degree. The question of raising the Nagpur Engineering School to the status of an Engineering College up to standard of Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination is postponed owing to the present financial stringency.

It is commendable to note that despite the recent Hindu-Muslim tension at Nagpur the "Id" festival passed off quite peacefully. In the evening a large number of Muslims conregated in the Maharajabagh Gardens and offered prayers.

The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Nagpur Branch celebrated their Golden Jubilee on Monday last in the premises of their Office building. Sir G.M. Chitnavis presiding. There was a huge gathering of gentlemen and ladies. After some speeches garlands and pan were offered to the guests who were then entertained at an "At Home."

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## PATHANS FINED FOR GAMBLING.

The Mazagon Police Court presented an animated scene when 16 Pathans were brought up to answer the charge of gambling in a common gaming-house before Mr. Khairaz.

Sub-Inspector V. G. Salaskar deposed on Friday at 2 p.m. he, accompanied by a few police constables raided the Improvement Trust Chawl No. 15 situated at Foras Road and saw Pathans engaged in gambling. A cash-box with Rs. 15, loose cash of Rs. 1-6-9, 2 mats, 4 dices, etc., were found in the room. Three of the accused were arrested in another room and three in a lavatory.

All the accused pleaded guilty except accused No. 16 who stated that he was in his own room at the time and was arrested along with two others who ran into his room on the visit of the police.

One of the police sepoys, however, asserted that he saw the accused No. 16 running from the gaming room. In order to test the accuracy of the police deposition his Worship ordered the accused to get mixed up in irregular array. The test proved effective as the subsequent sepoys identified the wrong persons.

Accused No. 16 was acquitted and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

## POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Nordo. witch Dominico, an Italian fireman on board s. s. "Trieste", was charged with possessing 35 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 4,200 without license at the instance of Excise Inspector Kama.

The evidence went to show that on Friday night on receipt of information Kama arrested the accused in a ghurry at Reay Road and 17½ ounces of cocaine were found on his person. After making a statement the accused took the inspector on board the s. s. "Trieste" and produced another packet of 17½ ounces.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

# SOCIAL REFORM.

## CONFERENCE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Dr. V. L. Deshpande and Mr. D. V. Deshpande, Secretaries of the ensuing Bombay Provincial Social Conference, Ahmednagar has issued the following:—

It has been decided to hold a session of the Bombay Provincial Social Conference at Ahmednagar on the 23rd of May 1924, close after the session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference is over. Almost all the arrangements are by now complete. Mr. R. M. Rajhansa, B.A., our popular educationist here, has been selected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Rao Bahadur Ramanbai M. Nilkanth of Ahmedabad has kindly consetd to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. Almost all the earnest thinkers in the cause of Social Reform have been approached and we have to note with satisfaction that they have promised us their fullest sympathies and co-operation.

The city of Ahmednagar is peculiarly suited for the venue of a Social Conference. She has thrown aside her dogmatic slumber and the apathetic indolence of centuries regarding social progress and, thanks to the genuine and earnest efforts of the leading men of the presidency, she is beginning to realise that she cannot allow herself to stand back in the march of the country's progress both social and political. Institutions like the Ahmednagar Liberal Association, the Seva Sadan, night-schools for the depressed classes, etc., which are social to the core, are fast appealing to the popular imagination; and it is in the fitness of things that she should expect the veterans in the cause of social reform to give her the lead. We have, therefore, the proud privilege of earnestly appealing to those who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the country's social organisation to do their utmost to give us the advantage of their knowledge and experience in the cause of social progress. The present chaotic state of affairs in the country demands of every patriotic Indian that some sort of solution must be found out for problems like the caste-system, inter-communal jealousies, education of both men and women, infant mortality etc., that are agitating the public mind. We have, therefore, to earnestly request the public to attend the deliberations of this Conference and make its sittings a signal success.

Another attraction of Ahmednagar is the wealth of historic relics of the ancient Bahamani kingdom. They are sure to prove both interesting and instructive. Besides, the climate in the latter part of May is expected to be very cool and refreshing.

Every sort of accommodation has been made in the Vishrambagh High School Boarding which has been very kindly placed at our disposal by the Ahmednagar Education Society. The fees are this year fixed at a very moderate rate of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 for the membership of the Reception Committee and for delegates respectively, in order to make it possible for a greater number of people to take part in the proceedings of the Conference. We are, however, confident that the sympathetic public will try to help us financially with contributions to enable us to defray the liabilities the Conference shall have to run into on account of the lower scale of fees.

# STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 8.

An interesting report is published containing statistics of industrial disputes in British India for the months of January, February and March. Bombay records one cotton mills' strike in which 1,64,481 men were involved and 11 other strikes out of which 7 were unsuccessful, three were successful and one partially successful. In the case of the cotton mills' strike the dispute arose over payment of bonus and only in one case there was grievance against leave and hours of work.

Bengal records the highest number of strikes, namely, 18; although in comparison with Bombay less number of men were involved, namely, 25,668. 6 disputes arose over pay. 2 strikes were successful, 2 were partially successful while 12 were unsuccessful.

In Madras there was only one strike in which 200 men were involved. The strike was unsuccessful.

The Central Provinces and the United Provinces record 2 and 3 strikes respectively, all of which were unsuccessful.

The number of total disputes in all India were 36 in which 2,07,089 men were involved and 81,29,655 days lost. The number of disputes in cotton mills in all India were 18 and 1,84,582 men were involved and 79,81,036 days lost; and in jute mills the number of disputes were 8 in which 20,424 men were involved and 1,41,872 days lost.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.
May, 13 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 14 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 15 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 5m., Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 16 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to a storm near Calcutta, telegrams to and from Calcutta are subject to heavy delay.

### PRESENT SITUATION.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Shriyut Bhagwandinji and Pandit Sunder Lalji will speak on "The Present Situation", and Mr. Manecki Patel will preside.

### FAST PASSENGER TO STOP AT GHOLVAD

About 200 male and female residents, property-holders, their tenants and visitors, of Gholvad, Boidi and Jai, requested the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to stop the Up and Down Fast Passenger at Gholvad. They received a reply from the Traffic Manager as under, dated April 24th:—

"In reply to the application, I have to inform you that instructions have been issued to stop the above trains at Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays when one 1st or two 2nd or ten 3rd class passengers travel by these trains."

### NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The result of the 2nd Part of the Second Examination in the Faculty of Medicine of the National Medical College. Out of 57 that had appeared for this examination, 26 have been declared to be passed:—

1ST CLASS. (In order of merit.)

(1) Mrs. Vatsalya Mangala Devi G., (2) Mr. W. G. Godbole, (3) Mr. N. D. Mehta, (4) Mr. V. K. Yellaporekar, (5) Mr. V. N. Kulkarni, (6) Mr. V. M. Himatsingani, (7) Mr. H. M. Sheth, (8) Mr. R. L. Mehta, (9) Mr. B. Ramchandra Rao, (10) Mr. Y. B. Mate.

PASS CLASS.

(1) Mr. A. N. Bhalerao, (2) Mr. Y. B. Bhide, (3) Mr. G. G. Desai, (4) Miss Ganga Shanmabai S., (5) Miss Jog Bhimabai K., (6) Mr. V. B. Kale, (7) Mr. K. R. Nagle, (8) Mr. I. N. Pherwani, (9) Mr. L. N. Pherwani, (10) Mr. M. J. Shanghani, (11) Mr. V. D. Sathaye, (12) Mr. D. B. Udgaonkar, (13) Mr. B. L. Vyas, (14) Mr. D. N. Vyas, (15) Mr. C. G. Wadekar, (16) Mr. K. G. Wagh.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1) 1st General Proficiency Sheth Mathradas Narandas Scholarship of Rs. 15 per month is awarded to Mrs. Vatsalya Mangala Devi G. (2) 2nd General Proficiency of Rs. 12 is awarded to Mr. W. G. Godbole, (3) Mr. H. M. Sheth is awarded a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month in Anatomy. (4) Mrs. Vatsalya Mangala Devi G. is awarded Sheth Mathradas Narandas Scholarship in Physiology. (5) Mr. V. M. Himatsingani is awarded a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month in Materia Medica.

PRIZES.

(1) Mrs. Vatsalya Mangala Devi G. is awarded Mrs. Mhalas Prize in Ayurveda. Sheth Mathradas Narandas Prizes in Physiology of Rs. 50 each, (2) Mr. V. M. Himatsingani is awarded a prize for standing 2nd in Physiology. (3) Mr. B. Ramchandra Rao is awarded a prize for standing 3rd in Physiology. (4) Mr. V. N. Kulkarni is awarded a prize for standing 4th in Physiology.

### SHRI SHIVAJI JAYANTI.

The Shri Hindu Sabha, Sukkur, (Sind) has unanimously passed the following resolution on the 4th instant:—

"The Shri Hindu Sabha, Sukkur expresses its sense of deep pride and unbounded joy in the memory of the Great Shivaji and while congratulating all Hindu brethren and sisters on the sacred occasion of his birth day anniversary appeals to them to cherish his memory as a loved treasure and celebrate the same in a fitting manner. This Sabha hopes that the whole Hindu nation will lay to heart the great teachings of this great organiser of the Hindus and protector of the Hindu Dharma, and will, like him, strive to raise themselves to the height of their former advancement and glory by following in his foot-steps and emulating his example of ceaseless striving and intense suffering for the protection of Dharma and the liberation of Bharat Varsha."

## MISSING.

Sriman Krishna Narayan Chowdhury aged 17 years, has been missing from the morning of the 3rd April 1924. The boy was putting up with his meternal uncle Dr. Susil Chandra Mittra at Arrah, and was a student of the 4th class of the Arrah Zila School. He went to school on that day, but has not since returned. He had a tendency for learning motor driving and going up to Bombay. The boy is stout and is fair-complexioned. He has a black mole on his upper lip near the nose, and another larger black mole on the upper part of his left belly. Information as to the whereabouts of the boy will be gratefully received by his uncle father Babu Jogendra Chandra Chowdhury of Kantalgonia, P. O. Bhastura, District Hughly. (Bengal)

A Mysore correspondent writes:—"It is learnt that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will visit Bangalore by the end of this month on his way to Vykom and will stay here for a couple of days."

On June 12, 14, 17 and 19 there will be Mysore Races, and on June 28, July 3, 5 and 7 there will be Bangalore Races.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

*MONDAY, MAY 12, 1924.*


## AMAZING.

The British Premier gave the following solemn assurance, recently, regarding the enquiry into the working of the Government of India Act which the Government of India are holding: "We mean to be serious. We do not mean it to be an expedient for wasting or losing time. We mean that an enquiry will be held to produce results which will be the basis for consideration of the Indian constitution, its working and possibilities, in which we hope to have Indian cooperation on the journey to creation of a system which will be self-governing." We have no reason to doubt that Mr. MacDonald, personally, was in real earnest when he made that statement. But, is Mr. MacDonald sure that his colleagues of the India Office, and especially the Government of India, are as earnest as himself? It is nearly three-weeks since he gave the [redacted] it is about a week [redacted] India Commi[redacted] work [redacted] Lord Olivier [redacted] terms of reference [redacted]! Neither have the Government of India deemed it necessary to inform him of these terms nor has he or Prof. Richards thought it necessary to ascertain them from the Government of India! We all know how thick is the veil of secrecy with which the Government of India have enveloped the Committee, which has aptly been nicknamed the Purdah Committee. But the Indian public never dreamt that the Government of India would try to keep the India Office too in the dark. Lord Olivier seems to be quite optimistic that the Government of India are as keen about the work of the Committee as he himself is, but we are afraid, unless he keeps extremely wide-awake, he will find himself the victim of a confidence-trick. If the terms of reference of the Committee are narrow, the findings too are bound to be poor and disappointing. So, unless the terms are framed in a liberal spirit, Lord Olivier will soon find himself facing the "settled fact" of most disappointing results of the Committee's labours. There is such a wide gulf between the attitude of Mr. MacDonald and Lord Olivier on the one hand, and that of the Government of India, on the other, towards the question of further Reforms, that unless the two sides keep in close communication with each other, there is danger of arriving at deadlock. If Mr. MacDonald and Lord Olivier do not wish to be sadly disillusioned later, they would do well to keep a tight hold on the reins of the Government of India. Since the bureaucracy is fully confident of securing support in Conservative and even Liberal circles in Great Britain, for anything it does to checkmate the Labour Party, the latter should be on its guard. Mr. MacDonald at least must be fully aware of the dangers of implicit trust in the Indian bureaucracy.

## THE OLD, OLD GAME.

The people of the Philippines are at present waging a gallant war against the forces of reaction and imperialism and the thoughtful section of the world will sympathise with them. Some years ago these industrious people were promised freedom by American politicians who professed the liberation of small nations as the glorious mission of the United States. The Filipinos took them at their word and regarded America of the present day as the spiritual heir of the America of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, whose memories are enshrined in history as apostles of freedom and martyrs in the cause of the oppressed and the downtrodden. It was, therefore, with a rude shock that the people heard of a recent declaration of President Coolidge branding the Filipinos as unworthy of freedom, in the manner of a full fledged Indian bureaucrat President Coolidge declared:

"Although they (the Filipinos) have made wonderful advances in the last quarter of a century, the Filipino people are by no means equipped, either in wealth or in experience, to undertake the heavy burden which would be imposed on them with political independence."

This is a strange argument to be expressed by the President of the United States, who of all people is expected to know that when George Washington fought against the autocracy of Lord North Coolidge's ancestors, like the present day Filipinos, were by no means equipped "either in wealth or in experience." But President Coolidge, though noted for his reticence, seems to be an adept in the use of bureaucratic claptrap. In the same declaration he states: "The extent to which the grievances you suggest are shared by the Filipino people has been a subject of some disagreement. The American Government has information which justifies it in the confidence that a very large proportion at any rate and possibly a majority of the substantial citizenry of the islands does not support the claim that there are grounds for serious grievance." The same sentiment expressed in Anglo-Indian phraseology would read that the Swaraj movement was confined to a microscopic minority, and a majority of the thinking people were opposed to anything of the kind. "A considerable section of the Filipino people" he says, "is, further, of the opinion that at this time any change which would weaken the tie between the Filipinos and the American nation would be a misfortune to the islands. The world is in a state of high tension and unsettlement. The possibility of either economic or political disorders, calculated to bring misfortune if not disaster, to the Filipino people, unless they are strongly supported is not to be ignored."

The world has come to look upon America as the home of freedom and it has not forgotten the single-handed fight of President Wilson against the viler European politicians in the cause of "Self-determination of small nations." Mr. Coolidge seems to have thrown to the winds all such "idealistic" notions and is bent upon teaching the Filipinos the "blessings of American rule.' The Filipinos have a bitter struggle ahead. Having exhausted all constitutional methods of agitation such as addressing petitions and sending deputations they have inaugurated a movement of complete boycott of American goods. The inclusion of books, periodicals and newspapers illustrates with what desperate zeal they have undertaken the boycott movement. The boycott has exceedingly incensed the commercial section of the American people who regard it as a suicidal step on the part of the Filipinos as it is calculated, in their opinion, to alienate further the sympathy of the entire country from them. That this discouraging counsel was inspired by considerations of self-interest has become evident to those who can claim to know the opinions of diverse political parties. "The failure to co-operate" with the American Government, says the Spring field "Republican," may be due entirely to the native (Philippine) population's natural repugnance to foreign rule." There will be nothing but despair over the future of humanity if a country like America, the birthplace of modern notions of freedom, shuts her ears entirely to the cry for freedom and equality.

# Notes of the Day.

**Politics in the West.**

We quote the following from a very interesting article on "The Personality of Lord Morley" by Prof. Morgan in the 'Quarterly Review," (April 1924):

"An honest politician is almost as much a *lusus naturae* as a Virgin Mother, and there is point in Pater's shrewd criticism of Botticelli's Madonnas that each of them seems to wear a somewhat peevish expression as though she resented the intolerable honour thrust upon her. Hence, perhaps, a certain peevishness, assuredly a certain impatience, on Lord Morley's part when you talked about 'honesty' in politics. Perhaps he was thinking of that intolerable adjective and wondering whether you expected him to live up to it. No one, as will be seen from the conversations which follow, was more emphatic in disclaiming the identification of public with private morality, or in repudiating attempts to erect a common standard for the two. 'Did you ever know a Cabinet meeting,' Mr. Birrell asked him one day at Flowermead, 'where anyone discussed a political question *as a Christian?*' To which he replied with great emphasis: 'No, not even Mr. G.'"

**Lord Morley on the Labour Government.**

"Clever fellows," he once remarked to me, of these Labour protagonists, "*but they don't know the A. B. C. of Government.*' Of them in their infinite variety—*declasses* Liberals, political fugitives, doctrinaire "intellectuals" whose delicate hands had never wielded anything more industrial than a pen, robust miners who had picked and hewed in the bowels of the earth—his estimates varied according to the type. He who had known Thomas Burt and the hardy toilers of the North liked and respected a real working man, but that curious and somewhat parasitic hybrid, the "Labour" intellectual he simply could not abide, feeling towards such an one something of the same healthy aversion which we all feel for a calf with two heads, or any other exhibition of Nature in a playful mood. Of Mr. Smillie he said "a fine fellow, that;" of Mr. Sidney Webb "a clever little man"—and "clever" was not a compliment on Lord Morley's lips—adding on another occasion, "I cannot make out what anyone can see in him." For Mr. Webb's "well-stored mind," as someone once called it in his presence, he had as much use, and no more, as he would have had for a cold and inhospitable basement full of Blue Books. . . . But of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald he had quite another opinion. Mr. MacDonald had come to consult me on February 4, 1914, at my chambers, about the legal aspects of Smuts' and Botha's drastic deportation of the South African labour leaders, in regard to which he was drafting an amendment to the Address, and, on seeing Lord Morley shortly afterwards, I asked him what he thought of him. He paid him a high tribute, "Ramsay MacDonald," he said, "has a front-bench mind. Years ago I tried to get him taken into the Ministry but the P. M. wouldn't hear of it." From which one may infer that—at that time—he looked upon Mr. MacDonald as more of a Liberal than a Socialist.—'From "The Personality of Lord Morley," by J. H. Morgan, "Quarterly Review," April 1924.)

**Mr. Rustomjee's Explanation.**

Mr. Rustom Rustomjee, to whose anti-Indian activities in America and England we had occasion to refer recently, has come out with an explanation, which he has addressed to some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. Mr. Rustomjee denies the statement—which, by the way, has nowhere been made, so far as we are aware—that ever since he went to America in 1911 he has been in receipt of a handsome salary from the Indian exchequer. On the other hand, says Mr. Rustomjee, from August 1911, when he went to America, till May 1918, when the United States joined the War, he was disseminating at his own expense and on his own initiative, "correct information about the position of India in the British Empire." Nay, out of the proceeds of his lectures, he says, he gave freely to such war charities as the Indian Soldiers' Comfort Fund, the Imperial Relief Fund of New England and the British Red Cross. Mr. Rustomjee admits that, in 1918 he was employed by the British Government on a salary for six months and that from 1920 he has been getting "financial support" from the Home Department of the Government of India. But what is the nature of the "service" he is rendering to India and what is the extent of the "financial support" he is receiving from the Indian exchequer, Mr. Rustomjee discreetly refrains from divulging. If there is nothing dishonest or unpatriotic in the transaction, Mr. Rustomjee should have no hesitation in taking his countrymen into his confidence regarding it, especially since it is out of their pockets that his "financial support" comes. We put him a straight question: Is he or is he not being paid out of secret service funds to keep a watch on Indians sojourning in America and England and to carry on an anti-national and pro-Government propaganda in those countries? Mr. Rustomjee refers to his voluntary services, when he was out of a job, to Indians in the United States and British Columbia, but what about his damaging references to his countrymen in South Africa and in their own country, when he was in receipt of "financial support" from the Government of India? If he is the patriot he wants the world to believe, he should be ashamed of accepting any support from public funds for services the nature of which he cannot satisfactorily explain to his countrymen.

**A Case for Enquiry.**

The verdict of the jury who heard the evidence in the Coroner's Court on Thursday, touching the death of Ghulam Hussein Alladin a Mahomedan young man of 30, throws an interesting light upon some aspects of the administration of some of the State-managed institutions which rarely see the light of day. If this case Ghulam Hussein was mentally deranged for the past 12 years and was once sent to the Thana Lunatic Asylum where he stayed for six months, was discharged and on his family doctor's advice was once again sent to the same place in August last but was again discharged on the 2nd instant as sane. A memorandum addressed by the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum dated 25th ultimo was produced in the course of enquiry, in which Ghulam Hussein's brother was informed that Ghulam Hussein was discharged by the Committee of Visitors in March, that Ghulam Hussein could not be kept any longer in the Asylum and that arrangements should be made for his immediate removal on payment of maintenance charges, failing which he would be taken to his brother's place by the hospital attendants after a week's time. In other words he was discharged as sane though he was still insane. Five days after his discharge, Ghulam Hussein threw himself down from the third storey of a house whilst of unsound mind, fractured his skull and died. We draw the special attention of our readers to the remark passed in this case by the jury that the man was apparently not in a fit state of mind to be discharged on the 2nd instant from the mental hospital at Thana, the Medical Superintendent of which insisted on his removal. There is no doubt from the evidence adduced before the Coroner that the deceased had not regained his sanity and an explanation is necessary for the information of the public, at whose expense the asylum and the mental hospital is run, as to how and under what circumstances this man was declared sane and on what grounds and on whose report the Committee of Visitors empowered the Medical Superintendent to discharge the deceased. It was also stated by the father of the deceased that he wired to the Medical Superintendent to take his son back, but no reply was received. This is a case in which public interests require that the mentality and sanity of the persons who recommended and in fact forced the deceased's discharge from the asylum shall be examined: for a life is lost by their insistence on removal of this unfortunate man and for aught we know many other such discharges may have been enforced as hastily and unnecessarily.

**The Housing Problem.**

We wrote the other day that the additional housing accommodation provided in Bombay since the passing of the Rent Act was not such as should induce Government to do away with the Rent Act. The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Corporation says "at present the divergence between the controlled rents and the rents in the open market is comparatively slight and the difference is lessening almost daily. In some cases which have come to my notice the rents actually charged are even less than the Standard Rents and though this is of course unusual, the fact goes to show that the circumstances at the present time no longer warrant the interference with the rights of private ownership which Rent Acts involve." He, therefore, thinks that the emergency legislation could not justifiably be continued any longer. The Commissioner is right if he thinks that in some cases the rents have gone down, particularly in regard to those premises which were used as offices, because on account of the trade depression a large number of offices had to close down. Besides a number of new buildings have been built in the Fort and on the Ballard Estate to suit the needs of commercial firms, and these are unable to find tenants; hence the glut of office premises in Bombay. Even about higher priced flats and bungalows the same might be said, for there are very few people in the city who care to pay Rs. 500 and upward for a house in the present depressed conditions. While the Rent Act was for the protection of all citizens, it was primarily intended to lighten the burden of the poorer and middle class people, and in these cases we see no improvement in the housing conditions. In fact it is as difficult now to find a house at a moderate rent as it was two or three years ago, and the lot of the poorer classes is still worse in spite of the huge barracks built by the Development, which go under the name of Development Chawls. In the Development chawls the rent is kept as low as Rs. 10 per month, but the poor classes in Bombay are unable to take advantage of them, because they find that the rent is too high for their requirements. The Commissioner was wrong in coming to a hasty conclusion on some isolated cases, and except the landlords, who naturally wish to come into their own, there are very few supporters of the Commissioner's conclusions. In Girgaum or at Grant Road, or any of those localities where the middle and lower middle classes live, we challenge the Commissioner to show us any house where the rents in new buildings are lower than the standard rents. The Municipal schools are generally located in thickly populated parts of the city, for the convenience of children, and if the Rent Act is removed we shall see house rents leaping up, for the house owners in Bombay have put no limit to their greed. It will be sheer folly in these circumstances to remove the Rent Act for the convenience of a few monopolists in Bombay.

**"Lord Mayor."**

We wonder whether the designation of Lord Mayor, in imitation of Calcutta, would have added one cubit to the stature of the President of our Municipal Corporation. We think, in these democratic days, the name of President, for the first citizen of Bombay, is better than that of Lord Mayor. We need not go all the way to London to find suitable names for the city's presidents, and we think the Corporation did well in rejecting Mr. Baptista's proposition. If the Corporation really wish to enhance their dignity, they could do it by adopting a liberal and independent attitude in regard to all those problems which affect the well-being of the citizens of Bombay. Mere names will never help them. The mover said that 120 years ago the designation of Mayor was given to the chief of the Municipal executive in Bombay, and it was dropped subsequently. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, than whom there was no greater champion of the dignity and honour of the Corporation, would certainly have advocated the change, if he had thought it desirable.

## 'KHILAFAT AND THE TURKS.'

(BY SAHIBZADA ABDULWAHID KHAN.)

Much has been said both for and against the action of the Turks on the vexed question of the Khilafat, and the line which the Muslims of India should take in the matter is not yet quite definite and clear. So may I be allowed to add a humble word of my own, and offer it for what it is worth.

To take a proper view of the question the ground has to be cleared of certain preconceived notions. To begin at the beginning, Muslims do not appear to be of one view with regard to the very form and function of 'Khilafat'. For example I saw only the other day in your esteemed paper an article from the pen of that justly respected and highly cultured theologian Maulana Mahomed Ali Sahib of Lahore; wherein he sharply differed from that equally learned and illustrious Muslim scholar the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali. The learned Syed regards the Khalifa as both the spiritual and temporal head of the Sunni World—whilst according to the Maulana Sahib the spiritual side of the office disappeared after the first four Khalifas, that is after the rule of Hazrats Abu Bakr, Omar, Osman and Ali.

Perhaps it is possible that both these very learned men are right, according as the question is looked at one way or the other. When for four successive reigns the Khalifa could combine in his hands both the spiritual and temporal functions, that it could give the lead in both religious and worldly affairs, why should then one of these functions be taken away from him after the fourth reign? The only authoritative justification for such an anomaly which the esteemed Maulana could find was that the Holy Prophet said that the Khilafat would be in existence for thirty years only after him, and after that period (which ended with the four Khalifas) there would be a kingdom. Assuming that the Prophet said so, the saying may mean that there would be no Khilafat of any kind temporal or spiritual after 30 years, but that would be going against all accepted authority on the subject. The Holy Prophet could not have meant that. Perhaps all that he meant was that the khalifas would not have the strength to carry on the two functions side by side after 30 years. The Holy Prophet could not have meant that a function that is the spiritual side of the Khilafat which had proved nothing but beneficial to the Muslims for 30 years would not be so after that period. No doubt after the Khilafat became hereditary in the hands of the Bani Omaya, it acquired the necessary taint which attaches to hereditary succession. Hence it is that Khalifas appeared whose character makes (as the Maulana Sahib says) the spiritual function of the Khilafat irreconcilable with their office. For example in the 'History of the Saracens' by Syed Amir Ali, there is related an incident of one of the Omayeds in his merry mood sending one of his favourite ladies dressed in the cloak of the Khalifa to take his place at the head of the congregation at the Friday prayers. Bad enough. But from the subsequent corruption of the institution no inference can be drawn as to the existence or otherwise of the principle which originally governed it.

THE TEMPORAL ASPECT.

That is one aspect of the question. With regard to the other, that is the temporal aspect, the Maulana Sahib lays down as an accepted doctrine that the promise to the Muslims contained in the Holy Quran "has always been understood by the best authorities as amounting to a promise for the establishment of an Empire, of which Arabia, being the centre, was always to be an essential part. Without this Empire and without rule over Arabia, the Khilafat is meaningless." May I say, in all humility, that at this time of mental upheaval in the Muslim as in other worlds, a bare appeal to authority will not suffice. May I refer to the text of the Holy Quran itself on which the above view of the Khilafat is based. It is the 55th Verse of the 24th Chapter:—

"Allah has promised to those of you who believe and do good that he would most certainly make them Khalifas (successors of rulers) in the land as he made those to be rulers who were before them, and that he will most certainly establish for them their religion which he has chosen for them and that he will most certainly, after their fear, give them security in exchange; they shall serve Me, not associating aught with Me, and whoever is ungrateful after this, those it is who are the transgressors."

Is there a word in the above text suggesting that Arabia was to be an indispensable part of the Khilafat? If the word Ard, in the Arabic text means Arabia, then the text acquires a much too limited significance, and would mean that the promised political ascendency was to be confined to Arabia, which was evidently not the case. Can the verse mean anything more than that a Kingdom was promised to the Muslims on earth, that is to say anywhere on the globe, and not in this or that particular country? Of course reason and sentiment combined to make Arabia an integral part of the Khilafat. The Holy Places were the cradle of Islam; they were the site on which the Message was vouchsafed to the Holy Prophet and where he struggled to deliver it. Every inch of that place was associated in one way or an other with the ministry of the Prophet or of his illustrious successors, and was therefore hallowed ground. Moreover the Annual Pilgrimage to the Holy Places was according to Islam a religious necessity, and to carry it out in comfort and security it was necessary that the arrangements should be in the hands of Muslim rulers. Also for the inspiration of a truly religious spirit it was requisite that the pilgrims should breathe in the Holy Places the invigorating air of Liberty, that is to say the people who controlled these sacred lands should not have the slightest suspicion of a chain on them. Hence the necessity of an independent Muslim kingdom with the Holy Places in its lap. So the only thing

(Continued on page 9.)

## MORE REFORMS.

### INDIAN DEPUTATION.

### ALSO TO SEE PREMIER.

LONDON, May 10.

Lord Olivier received on Thursday a deputation of prominent Indians now visiting London on the question of Reforms. The deputation included H.H. the Khan, Sir Ali Imam, Sir K. G. Gupta, Mr. M. Chetty, and Messrs. Rangachariar and K. C. Roy. This deputation will also be received by the Premier next week.

A number of distinguished passengers arrived from India at Victoria Station this afternoon including Mrs. Besant, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Sir B. C. Mitra and Sir Edward and Lady Emily Lutyens.—Reuter.

### MACDONALD-POINCARE MEETING.

LONDON, May 10.

It appears that Mr. MacDonald's invitation to M. Poincare was despatched only on Friday afternoon and the acceptance was received the same evening. To meet Mr. MacDonald's convenience, the date of the meeting has been altered to May 19th when the Reparations Experts' reports will be discussed.

According to the "Matin" M. Poincare will be attended by an interpreter only.—Reuter.

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

### ALTERATIONS IN STANDING ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The following alterations are notified in the standing orders relating to the Council of State. That after standing order 39 the following standing order be inserted namely—39 A (1) At the time of the appointment of a Select Committee the number of persons whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Committee shall be fixed by the Council. (2) If at the time fixed for any meeting of a Select Committee or at any time during such meeting a quorum is not present the Chairman, shall either adjourn it forthwith to a future day or shall defer the commencement or suspend the proceedings of the meeting for such period in the same day as he may deem reasonable, and if at the expiry of such period a quorum is not present he shall adjourn the Committee to a future day. (3) Where a Select Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-order (2) on three successive days fixed for meetings of the Commitee the Chairman of the Committee shall stay further proceedings and shall report the reason for so doing to the Council.

## PASSPORT TO MAULANA AZAD.

### NOT LIKELY TO BE REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 10.

The statement of "Forward's" representative that Maulana Azad has been refused a passport is misleading as the refusal relates to the last year. The Maulana has again asked for a passport to England and other European countries for reasons of health on medical advice and has not received any reply so far.

Considering Lala Lajpatrai was granted a passport to England for reasons of health there seems every likelihood of the Maulana also being granted a passport unless Government have good grounds for preventing a patient from proceeding to England on medical advice.

## THE BIRDWOOD COMMITEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that there is no truth in the statement which has been current in Lahore for the last few days that the Birdwood Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to enquire into Gurdwara legislation and kirpan question will commence its sitting from Monday, the 12th instant. No such official announcement has been made as yet. The personnel of the Committee and the date on which it will commence sitting will be shortly announced from Simla.

## BURMA GOVERNOR AT MAYMYO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAYMYO, May 10.

H. E. the Governor of Burma accompanied by his staff was present at the tent-pegging competition held to-day by His Excellency's escort in the Military Police Lines here. Major Wagstaff and Major Lane acted as judges. General as well as individual display of tent-pegging was excellent.

At the conclusion of the programme His Excellency presented prizes to the winners and congratulated Subedar Nidhan Singh, an Indian Officer commanding the escort, and all concerned for the excellent display presented.

A Calcutta message of May 10th. says:—exchange banks' Telegraphic transfers are at 16 nd 27/32 pence, and demand at 16 and 7.8th pence.—A.P.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

18591

## A MESPOT CONFLICT.

### SKIRMISH AT KIRKUK.

### HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 9.

The Colonial Office reports that 100 townspeople and six members of the Levy Force were killed at Kirkuk, Mesopotamia, on May 4th as the result of a conflict. The outbreak was due to members of the Levy Force seizing arms and breaking loose, despite the officers' efforts on learning that three shopkeepers had assaulted three men of the Levy Force during an altercation. Order was subsequently restored.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTAL CONFERENCE.

### FOURTH SESSION AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 11.

The Fourth Bombay Presidency Postal R. M. S. Conference began here yesterday afternoon amidst enthusiastic surroundings. Nearly 200 delegates from all parts of the Presidency except Sind attended the Conference which included many officials, Head Postmasters and Inspectors of Post Offices. Messages of sympathy from Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Macmillan, Collector of Surat, Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., and others were read. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rev. Mr. Lucas Joshi, in a short speech after welcoming the President and delegates said that retrenchment was being exercised everywhere in the department, but it had barred all further progress and had practically done great harm to the general working of the Post Offices. Mr. Joshi further said they had asked for bread, but were given stone. The most important grievances of the postal men was the question of settling a living wages. Mr. Joshi advised them to show unreserved devotion to duty.

After the formal election and garlanding of the President Mr. S. C. Joshi, Hon. Secretary of the Association, read the annual report which showed great advance in the numerical and financial strength of the Association and much work done.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his presidential address dealt with the progress of the Association and regretted separatism on the part of postmen and other inferior servants. Mr. Menta further said they had every right to a minimum wage that would ensure decent living and provide for sickness and old age. There was no reason why Government should resist their demands. The postal rates were doubled. The net receipts from Posts and Telegraph showed an increase of 125 per cent. in three years. With the growing revenues it would be a hard-hearted Government that would not listen to the cry for justice of the sweated employees. With regard to the demand that Post Office should be credited with a fair percentage of the income of the combined offices. Mr. Mehta said that the demands were in a fair way of being granted. Government obtained a large and enormously increased income from the savings banks and post office cash certificates. All that work was done by post office gratis which was quite unjustified unless a proportionate improvement in their remuneration were allowed. The President sympathised with their grievances in the matter of housing accommodation and imposition of municipal rates. With regard to the lot of the inferior employees Mr. Mehta urged that distinction between the so-called superior and inferior services was grossly iniquitous, inhuman and ought to be done away with and leave rules should be made generously and a maximum amount of pension should be fixed at half rate of pay.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

## UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

### BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer" understands that in addition to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. V. G. Kale will represent the University of Bombay at the forthcoming Universities Conference at Simla.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams will act as the Secretary of the Conference.

## Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson accompanied by Miss Previte arrived at Bombay by the mail steamer "Caledonia" and was met on arrival by Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, and the Military Secretary. Lady Wilson left for Mahableshwar via Dharamtar where she arrived on the afternoon of Friday, 9th May.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received the following Chiefs at Government House, Mahableshwar:—The Chief of Miraj (Sr.), the Chief of Miraj (Jr.), the Chief of Phaltan, the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Sangli, the Chieftain of Chikhli, the Chief of Jath and the Chief of Bhor.

Their Excellencies attended the Governor's Staff Dance at the Mahableshwar Club on Saturday.

## U. S. DECISION.

### JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

### TO BECOME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1ST.

LONDON, May 10.

Washington.—The Congressional Conference has decided that Japanese exclusion shall become effective on July 1st 1924.—Reuter.

### PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SUGGESTION.

### DECLINED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, May 9.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has declined President Coolidge's suggestion as regards the Japanese Exclusion Bill. —Reuter.

## ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

### CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League at a meeting held to-day unanimously elected Mr. Agha Mohammad Safdar, an ex-President of the Punjab Congress Committee, to be its Chairman and Sardar Habibulla Khan, General Secretary.

## DISTURBED CONDITION OF A VILLAGE.

### PUNITIVE POLICE SANCTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 10.

The village of Bandabora in Bilaspur district has been found to be in a very disturbed and dangerous state and from the conduct of the inhabitants of that village it is found expodient to increase the number of police and so the Governor in Council declared sanction of the employment of a punitive force to be quartered in the said village for a period of one year with effect from 6th May, 1924.

## EXCISE MINISTER AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, May 10.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Minister for Excise and Forest, paid a visit to Dharwar during his tour. The local Municipality presented him with an address to-day at the Edward Park. He also attended an "At Home" given by Mr. M. R. Dabeer of the Educational Department. Many distinguished persons including Mr. J. Monteith, the Collector, the Hon. Haroon Jaffer of Poona, Mr. Grennan, Assistant Collector of Excise, Diwan Bahadur Rodda, Mr. W. Kadri, Educational Inspector, Mr. Patil, President of the Municipality, Mr. Pallean, M.L.C., Mr. Madon, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, attended. After partaking of refreshments the party dispersed. Mr. Dehlavi is leaving for Sirsi to-morrow night.

## COMMUNAL FRICTIONS IN JAUNPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Reports of communal friction between the Hindus and the Moslems in Jaunpur District are being received here. Cross complaints were being enquired into by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Shahgunj and attempts at compromise failed. The Hindus contended that they should not be bound over to keep peace. A telegram was sent to the Governor on behalf of the Hindus drawing attention to the serious state of affairs and praying for protection. It is then reported that on the 6th of May when the Hindus went to see a marriage celebration in Raja Bazaar the Mussalmans entered the Bazaar, looted the shops and wounded several persons. The police are making enquiries.

## RANGOON WHARF LABOURERS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 10.

The Wharf Labourers' strike continues. About 160 men belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. resumed work this afternoon. A meeting of the Shipping Agents to-day approved of the line of action adopted by stevedores in dealing with the strike.

## TOKYO SENSATION.

### ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ELECTORAL LAW.

### 800 CANVASSERS ARRESTED

LONDON, May 10.

Tokyo.—The elections in Tokyo have passed off quietly, but reports from the provinces indicate that excitement resulted in clashes of rival factions sometimes ending in bloodshed. Over 800 canvassers have been arrested for alleged violation of Electoral Law.

The counting of the votes is proceeding. —Reuter.

## VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

### VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED BY CASTE HINDUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHUR, May 10.

Volunteers marching in procession to relieve those on duty were severely assaulted yesterday morning at the junction of the eastern post by caste Hindu budmashes who were awaiting at the roadside ready to assault the volunteers. The party were followed by small crowd including Pulayas. The first victim ran into a 'bhajan' party for protection. The assailants rushed into the batch and belaboured the volunteers repeatedly. Captain Sivasailam was assaulted next for singing, while the party continued to shout thof all the time. An indiscriminate assault followed, the khaddar-clad being particularly singled out. One volunteer named Panikkar was severely knocked with broken bricks on the upper breast. He was pressed against a tree and slapped on the face. He fell breathless and unconscious and recovered consciousness two hours later only after medical attendance. Volunteers Velayudhan and Kesava Pillai also received severe injuries and are now laid up. Nanu Panikkar's condition seemed precarious. Absolute nonviolence prevailed throughout. There was not even the spirit of retaliation. The police officials who saw the assault are anxious to detect the assailants and are making enquiries. The injured volunteers are receiving every medical aid and are carefully attended to.

Mr. Sivasailam, while lying breathless was photographed by Rev. Charles Hills, an American journalist, who was at the Satyagraha-Ashram to study the situation. Everything is going on peacefully.

The Untouchability Committee appointed K. Madhavan Nair in place of Messrs. Changanacheri Parameswaran Pillai and Kumaran, who are unable ,now, to proceed to Mahatmaji in deputation as the Travancore Legislative Council meeting is coming off shortly. The deputation consisting of Madhevan Nair and Kurur Nambudripad left Vaikom last night for Juhu.

### A SUCCESSFUL "AT HOME" AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club held a crowded "At Home" at the Gaiety Theatre, last night, when several variety turns were given at the stage. The most popular being a charming violin solo, by Miss Ruxomji Pudomji accompanied by Mrs. Brebner on the piano and a perfectly danced polka by Miss Vera Lyndall. A more talented dancer has never been seen on the local stage. The boxes were then put up to auction for the first and second nights of the season by Captain Mason Macfarlane who described their individual merits in a witty speech which greatly amused the audience and which contributed in no small degree to the satisfactory results obtained. The result of the auction was some 5,000 rupees. The prices obtained were not equal to those obtained some years ago but were fair on the whole, Rs. 540 being the highest sum paid for a box for eight performances during the season. This was given for the box occupied by the Viceroy, when he visits the Theatre, but the general range was about Rs. 300. During the evening Mr. J. C. Fergusson, the President of the A. D. C., alluded to the recent orders issued by the Financial Commissioner with regard to the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the Gaiety and other bars in Simla. His remarks were greeted with hisses and cries of shame and the station memorial which has been recently drawn up for submission to His Excellency the Governor to cancel the Punjab notification on the subject was largely signed in the lobby of the Theatre by those present.

During the evening the announcement was made that the "Lilies of the Field" would possibly be followed by "Rebuke Dear Brutus", "The Glad Eyes" and later on by "The Yeomen of the Guard." The performances of the A. D. C. are likely to be well patronised this season as apparently no professional companies are coming up to Simla during the season.

The following steamers left Rangoon docks:—The S. S. Kasenga after unloading kerosine oil cases and the S. S. Ethiopia with mails left for Calcutta; the oil-tank Beme left for Chittagong and Calcutta; and the "Chilka" left for the Coromandel coast with passengers.

# LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA.

## DOMINION STATUS THE IDEAL.

## PREMIER ON EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Prime Minister addressed a large labour meeting in mail week in the Theatre Royal, York, in connection with the Independent Labour Party's Conference in that city. He arrived from Stamford by motor-car at 1 o'clock, and a big crowd assembled outside the Mansion House to watch his arrival. Mr. MacDonald was the guest of the Lord Mayor, Alderman William Dobbie, during his stay in York. Alderman Dobbie is the first Labour Lord Mayor of York.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Isabel MacDonald, was entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor. Among others present were the Archbishop of York, the Dean of York, Mr Wheatley, Minister of Health, Mr. Jowett, First Commissioner of Works, and Sir John Marriott, M.P.

The Archbishop of York proposed the toast of the Prime Minister. He said no Parliamentary navigator had ever had to keep a more wary eye on Scylla, on the one hand, and Charybdis, on the other, and they admired the skill with which so far he had conducted his voyage. He thanked Mr. MacDonald for the dignity, ability and frankness of his letter to M. Poincare, and for his speech to the representatives of Russia. His speeches and actions had founded a high ideal and were conducted to a wide degree.

The Rev. G. S. Woods, Chairman of the local Labour Party, presided at the meeting in the Theatre Royal.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

The Prime Minister said that in December respectable people were looking out to see if the heavens still stood, but in February the Labour Government began to be regarded as supermen. Never was such a Government, never such a Prime Minister, never such wisdom or sagacity. Both these phases of insanity had passed. "They are", he said, "discovering that we are human. The mouths of some of them, I think, are beginning to water when they look at the fruits of office, and they would like to change it. It is far away from them, very, very far away." They had got a human Government, a Government that had made mistakes, and was going to make mistakes, but with all its weaknesses it was a Government that considered first and foremost how it could help indistinguished, orderly, hoping, striving men, women and children with human souls and with an appreciation of human duty and human right. If they left office in a fortnight they would have made their mark in the history of the Labour movement. Labour, since January, had become bigger, not in size, but in mind.

"I am informed", continued Mr. MacDonald, in reference to statements in the Press, "that my health is bad. I am told that the double responsibility of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary is breaking me down. I am glad to hear it, because there is nothing more useful in these days than cheap martyrdom. To be a martyr is a terrible thing. To have the reputation of being a martyr is a very proud position. (Laughter.) We have been told that there are splits in our party. I have never heard of them outside the columns of the newspapers, but as the papers are either Liberal or Tory I suppose they think that as they are so, we must be, too. All I have to say to you, and with this I drop the subject, is just like the announcements made on interesting occasions the party and Cabinet are both doing well." (Cheers.)

He was never allowed to forgot the dictum, that was more false than true, that they were in office, but that they had no power. Whoever was in office had opportunity, and opportunity was always power. Had they not recognized Russia? Was there not in London to-day a conference sitting of Russian representatives after years of misunderstanding, of mischief, and of a policy that had produced to no Russian creditor a brass farthing, but which, on the other hand, had produced to hundreds of families of British working men unemployment and poverty? Was there not in London a conference sitting which if it was successful—and it had started well—would end all these evil days, bring Russia again into the ambit of our industrial world, and would enable a large number of men and women who entered into trade relations in Russia in days gone by to get some substantial part of the money they had lost during the last few years. "Office, but not power", repeated Mr. MacDonald. Is Singapore still being pursued? We are in office, with power."

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Speaking of housing, Mr. MacDonald said that we had had Governments as sincerely in favour of housing as they were but they had not the grip of the problem and how to solve it which the present Government possessed. He was not at all opposed, nor was the Labour Party opposed, as some of his political opponents tried to make out, to a policy of helping the lower middle class, the clerk and so on, to get their homes. The problem of housing was a problem fundamentally of how to build houses, decent houses, good houses, for the men and women and the families who would no more buy houses than he could buy the jewellery that belonged to the Crown of England. The last Government dealt with houses, in the mai... it could be purchased. The present ... rnment was facing the problem of houses ... it could be let. No Government had ever tackled the fundamental fact that the supply of labour in the building trades had been going down and down. For the first time the Labour Government had gone to the men, to the employers, and to the producers of raw materials, and had said to them, "Come together. You have a social duty to perform." It was no good the employers lecturing the men; it was no good the men lecturing the employers. They had both got to come together, accept their social responsibilities, draw up a scheme, work with their hearts as well as with their hands, and produce houses that would be a pleasure for the people to live in, and that was being done. He noticed that some of their political friends, when the Government produced a great co-operative scheme, said, "Ah! Beware, they are creating new monopolies." He was not afraid of monopolies, provided the public controlled them, (Cheers.) He was not afraid of a great co-ordination and combination of the functions of society enlightened in its spirit, honest in its work, and contributing not to the rights of a few pockets but to the living riches of the mass of the people. From such a social monopoly they would get far better work than from any anarchist individualism they were ever likely to create. (Cheers.)

REPARATIONS AND THE EXPERTS' REPORT.

Turning to the European situation, the Prime Minister said he was very glad to find that the whole of the country, irrespective of party, was behind him in his view that the Experts' report ought to be taken as a whole. There were things in it that he did not like, and there were things in it that he did like, but if he began to raise this and that detail France, Belgium and Germany would do the same, and they would then be back exactly at the spot where they were when the Experts Committee was first appointed. He would have to raise the Ruhr question and other matters, important, no doubt, and yet in relation to European affairs, pettifogging points, upon which agreement was absolutely impossible, and if they secured agreement they would not get good will behind it.

"Here is this report," Mr. MacDonald continued, "signed unanimously, citizens of the United States putting their names to it. Here is Europe's chance. Put it into operation all at once, finish the job and bring peace and security to the Continent. (Cheers.) It was an absolutely pointless policy to consider who was right in the past or not. There was one thing which was clear from the report—namely, that if they went on for another two years carrying out the policy carried out for the last two or three years, there would be no hope of relief, no hope of Reparation, no security or peace. That was all that he cared about, and that was what he was going to work for. His view was, if they got the League of Nations in with them, this became a League of Nations operations as we had an Allied and a German operation, and in that way they could strengthen the authority of that body. By getting Germany to join the League of Nations they could complete the organization upon which he would like to found the future peace of Europe.

He regarded the rise of an extreme nationalism in Germany as a great menace, dangerous to Europe itself and deplorable for Germany as well. The policy of the Allies was largely responsible for this rise of German nationalism. Could they not allow war feelings to sleep for ever? When they ceased to act as a gaoler pledges given by Germany would be so sincere that they could be accepted. Let them say to Germany, "We are going to accept your word." The greatest danger that Germany offered to Europe now was not the danger of arms; it was the danger of industrial deterioration. If they compelled Germany to abandon the eight-hour day and deteriorate its currency they would create conditions in the home market under free trade conditions by which the British workman working eight hours a day for £2, £3 or £4 a week would have to compete with the German workman working ten hours a day for wages of 30s. or £2 a week. So long as the false idea of patriotic duty and a stupid idea of military security kept Germany in that position, so long was the great industrial menace of Germany kept going, and the future of this country was held in jeopardy. This problem, he declared, affected our pockets far more than the Tory Party had yet discovered.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. MacDonald said the political state of affairs in India at the time the present Government took office did not give them a chance; it was not fair; it was not just to them. They knew the serious condition of affairs in India, and wanted to meet them. As Lord Olivier said without equivocation, Dominion status for India was the idea and ideal of the Labour Government. If he (Mr. MacDonald) might, he would say to their Indian friends, "Keep your faith in the British democracy, keep your faith in the British Labour Government." An inquiry was being held by the Indian Government, and the Labour Government meant that inquiry to produce results which would be the basis of a consideration of the Indian constitution, its working, and its possibilities, which they hoped would

(Continued on next page).

# EAST AND WEST.

### The Indian Debate.

Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons on Indian affairs shed little fresh light on the situation, but the speech of Mr. Richards, Under-Secretary for India, confirmed the impression created by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's declaration on taking office and Lord Olivier's more recent speech in the House of Lords that the Government has no intention of playing into the hands of the minority of extremists in India whose temporary capture of some Independent and Liberal votes in the Assembly gave them a bare majority against the Government of India. The results of Swaraj action in rejecting the Budget have given small satisfaction to the business community or the Provincial Governments, whose expenses were to have been lightened by a contribution from the Central Government, and there is some prospects of a sufficient reaction againt the Swarajists to enable a return to government by the Assembly, as opposed to government by certification, to be made when the next session begins. The present interval for reflection is opportune, particularly as Mr. Gandhi is exercising a restraining influence. The one serious mistake would have been the adoption by Ministers here of an attitude capable of being interpreted as an encouragement of Swaraj tactics. That mistake is, fortunately not being made.—"National Atheneum."

### Nothing But Platitudes.

Among the subjects of which this Government is supposed to have peculiar knowledge is India. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself, in consequence of his work on the inquiry into the public services of that country and in other capacities, has unusual arquaintanre with Indian problems, and his followers have for years devoted attention to the political developments in India. The debate on Viscount Curzon's motion, however, has elicited from the Government nothing but platitudes. The Under-Secretary for India will not admit that the constitutional experiment has broken down, but allows that it is not working "exactly in the way desired." The Government will mess along, hoping for the best. It trusts to the inquiries already being made by the Government of India, but these do not go anywhere near the root of the matter. The experiment has broken down, and attempts to go on with it, without drastic alteration, can only bring about either disaster or complete reaction. It is non-sense to talk of waiting to judge the results of machinery that does not work.—"Saturday Review".

### Indian Army Manoeuvres.

As already mentioned, we cannot afford to hold any Army manoeuvres this year. But in India, the most important manoeuvres that have been held there for the past twelve years will take place not far from Delhi next November and December. As a matter of fact they would be better described as command manoeuvres than as army manoeuvres. They will be concluded by a review and march-past the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rawlinson, whose period of command is drawing to a close.—"Truth".

### Indian Bands at Wembley.

The Indian regimental brass and pipe bands which are to appear at the British Empire Exhibition will no doubt acquit themselves to the satisfaction of their audiences and receive a cordial welcome. Recent communications from India, however, indicate a prevalent feeling that the Indian Army could and ought to have been better represented on the musical side. In the first instance, an official communication from Army Hadequarters notified units of the proposal to send bands, adding that "it is essential that the best Indian bands and pipers should be sent". For this purpose units were invited to submit their claims, after which "the final selection will be made by an expert to be detailed by A.H.Q." It is now asserted that there was no attempt at individual inspection of the bands that the application of some units to H. Q. were unnoticed, and that such inspection as did take place was conducted by the bandmaster of a brass regimental band (British), who can hardly, as such, be regarded as a qualified judge of pipes. What has A.H.Q. got to say to this?—"Truth".

### The Indian Tariff.

Recently a lady in India received from England a postal parcel containing seven water-colour sketches, the value of which was entirely sentimental. The sender had declared the value of the lot as £7.. but the postal officials refused to deliver the parcel, except on payment of Rs. 2-3 as import duty. On the ground that this was an excessive charge, application for a refund was made to Mr. F. N. Chandavarkar, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay. He replied that he found that the sketches had been valued at 10s. each, but inadvertently charged for duty at 15 per cent. instead of 30 per cent., the proper rate. In view, however, of the lady's statement that they were amateur productions, the valuation had been reduced to 5s. per picture, and as the 30 per cent. duty thereon was the Rs. 7.6 actually paid, no refund was due! The Assistant Collector is evidently a wag.—"Truth."

### Central Office For E. Africa.

Sir Revert Coryndon, the Governor of Kenya, has sent a request to the Colonial Office to establish in London a central office to represent all the East African territories. This is a sensible and progressive move, and the Colonial Office should act upon it affirmatively at once. The inspiration comes from Kenya, one of the most vigorous of all recent British colonies, and such an office should be established, even if the other East African territories, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, refuse to join, for Kenya in itself is important enough to justify a permanent office in London. With its 200,000 square miles of territory, containing some of the richest land in Africa, it is a country of untold possibilities for the white man, and not a colony that need hide its light under a bushel.—"Outlook".

### U. S. A. Immigration.

The immigration question has created a deadlock between Senate and House in the United States, and the Japanese Ambassador has intervened with a protest against the threatened restriction of the rights of Japanese imigrants. Two bills on immigration, irreconcilable in their main provisions, have been introduced simultaneously—one in the Senate and the other in the House of Representatives. Both Senators and Congressmen are agreed that immigration must be curtailed, but while the House would fix the figure of the annual influx at 2 per cent. of the total of immigrants of each nation dwelling in the United States at the census of 1890, the Senate is content to work on the census of 1910. The point of the House's proposal is that the influx of Latins and Slavs is of comparatively recent development, and that by going back to the 1890 census as datum-point the country would secure a much higher proportion of immigrants from Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia. Unfortunately, the House Bill also contains a clause excluding Japanese, that proposal being sponsored by Mr. Hiram Johnson, the well-known Senator from California. As it is, under the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, only about 150 Japanese immigrants come in each year, and it was generally assumed that what the House had put wrong the Senate would put right. Unfortunately, that astonishing pettiness of which American Senators seem frequently capable led them to endorse by 76 votes to 2 the proposed exclusion of Japanese as a protest against the Japanese Ambassador's action. A grave situation has undoubtedly been created, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Coolidge, only seven months before the elections, will have the courage to exercise his right of veto.—"Nation and Atheneum."

### Japan and U. S. A.

An Empire which contains Australia and South Africa is not likely to be unsympathetic towards the American declaration on what Senator Lodge describes as the greatest of all fundamental rights—the right of a State to decide for itself who shall and who shall not enter its territories. But it is deplorable that the tactless phrase of the Japanese Ambassaror to the United States about the "grave consequences" which would follow any rigid exclusion of Japanese from the United States should have been allowed to provoke the Senate into deciding that the Japanese immigrant shall be treated in precisely the same way as the Chinese or the Hindu. Japan, however much she may have been in the wrong by the language of her Ambassador, will not acquiesce in the new situation, in which "the gentleman's agreement" has ceased to veil and soften the harsh facts of the matter. We fear there can be no return to that agreement now that the atmosphere in which it worked has been rendered electrical.—"Saturday Review".

### Ponsonby as Revolutionary.

Open Covenants openly arrived at—this is hereafter to be not a mere phrase in England but a reality. Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, on behalf of the MacDonald Ministry, has announced that the present Government will hereafter submit to the House of Commons all agreements, commitments, and understandings which might bind the nation to any specific action. Every treaty with a foreign nation contemplated by the Government will lie on the table before Parliament, accessible to members, for a period of twenty-one days, at the end of which time the document may be ratified and published. In the case of important treaties, the Government pledges that it will bring them up for formal discussion in the House of Commons within the twenty-one-day period. This is one of the most significant reforms ever undertaken. In England it is nothing less than revolutionary. Had such a policy been in vogue in the years before the World War, the British public would not have been deceived and tricked into that war by the false statements made by Sir Edward Grey and his co-conspirators within the Cabinet, to the effect that there were no binding agreements as to Belgium, when there were such. This is one of the substantial triumphs of the MacDonald Government about which the American public reads little, whereas its defeats on minor measures are widely heralded as foreshadowing its demise. So far the Government has had luck and shown skill and ability. Already it has justified itself by two acts alone: its abandonment of the Singapore naval base and its decision to practice open diplomacy.—New York "Nation".

### Russian Negotiations.

It is difficult to make anything definite of the Russian negotiations, for the simple reason that the visitors have not yet defined their position. Mr. MacDonald's speech was admirably clear, as showing what he wanted and what he would not have; but the Soviet could have had the same terms almost any time since the Armistice, and there is nothing new in the British attitude. But experience has shown that the Soviet are gentlemen with whom it is impossible to make a square deal, and a phrase in the Prime Minister's speech shows that he is as well aware of this as his predecessors. One would like to believe that the leopard has changed his spots. But I am not sanguine of real success, and should be surprised if there were many concrete results from the present conference, but a beginning has been made. Mr. Rakovsky's opening speech was vague and gave the impression of lacking in frankness.

### Unnecessary Obstacles.

While Trotsky and Zinovieff are belabouring Mr. MacDonald and the British Government with violent invective, their counterparts in this country are applying the terms "murderers", "torturers", and "Antichrist" to the Soviet representatives. All the old stories about the Bolshevists crop up again, but it is absurd for the extremists on both sides to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way. It was inevitable that sooner or later England and Russia had to meet at the Council table, and one day they will have to enter into amicable relations again. That is the way of the world. In the meantime what has become of Mr. Ponsonby's "open diplomacy"? The official *communique* of the first real session was colourless and meaningless enough to have warmed the cockles of the heart of any secret diplomatist.—"Outlook".

### Communist Propaganda.

As fod the negotiations with Soviet Russia which are now proceeding in London, Mr. MacDonald has made another good start. The delegates were received at the Foreign Office on Monday, when Mr. MacDonald spoke with an evident sense of responsibility as the representative of the whole nation. He did not mince words, though he was urbane as usual. He pointed out that unless people knew that contractual agreements would be "honoured to the last letter" they would risk nothing. "Upon that all credit must depend." He went on to say that though we recognized the right of the Soviet to set up any form of internal government which it pleased, we regarded it as essential that Russia should refrain from countenancing, directly or indirectly, in this country such propaganda as might be legitimate "when internally inspired", but was illegitimate when controlled, and even financed from abroad. "It is my duty", he added, "to make it plain that the people in this country will require more on this head than formal undertakings". Lastly, Mr. MacDonald appealed for frankness. "If we begin by trying to deceive each other, we shall go on to deceive the peoples we represent, and end by deceiving ourselves." He felt that if the Conference failed it would probably be impossible for this or any other British Government to repeat the attempt.

### Rakovsky's Statement.

M. Rakovsky, the leader of the Soviet delegation, denounced the militarism of Europe, and declared that disarmament must be "carried to the farthest possible limits." We agree; but unfortunately the history of Russian Communism has been largely a history of military oppression. M. Rakovsky added that the first condition of a stable peace was that the Treaty of Versailles should be revised. The Soviet Government considered that war would never be eliminated till economic life was reorganized on a Socialist basis. These words were not happily chosen, as M. Rakovsky might mean—though we hope that he did not mean—that a reconstruction of all European communities must somehow be procured before peace was possible. That would only be another way of saying that Russian Communistic propaganda in foreign countries could not be avoided. However, we must hope that deeds will prove kinder than words. If the negotiations break down the fault, we undertake to say, will not be with this country.—"Spectator."

### Friends of Liberty.

There was nothing surprising in the news that the Home Office thought it advisable to have police secreted in the building in which a recent Communist meeting was held, considering the potential lawlessness of the movement and its leaders. What was surprising was the indignation of the peace-abiding Mr. Lansbury,, whose Christian Socialism can hardly reconcile him to the method and objects of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which openly advocates violence and bloodshed, and avows its contempt for religion. It is piquant to find the friends of Bolshevism so ardent in the cause of liberty and so righteously indignant at what they have been pleased to call "spying": some means very similar must have been employed by the Soviet authorities to enable them to collect the information on which they have in the last few days executed several men and a woman accused of upholding the rights of free speech. —"Saturday Review."

### C. O. P. E. C.

The Conference on Christian Politics, Economics, and Citizenship came to an end last Saturday, but the work of this robust and encouraging organization is to go on. It is all to the good that representatives of the various Christian communities should co-operate on ground which, whatever their other differences, should be common to all of them—the application of the ethical principles in which they believe to the practical issues of the present day. We trust that C. O. P. E. C. will not be discouraged by the snub administered by "The Times" on Monday. "The Times" accused it of impracticability and lack of "common sense" on account, among other reasons, of its sweeping condemnation of "all war" and of Imperialism as unchristian. "Christian moralists", maintained "The Times", "never have denied the right, and it may be the duty, to wage a just war." Yes, and Christian moralists have never been lacking who were ready to argue that any war was just. C. O. P. E. C. will do far more good by preaching the Christian ethic as it stands, than by adopting the easy-going and widespread pretence that the principles on which the modern world manages its affairs are reconcilable with that ethic.—"Nation and Athenaeum."

## LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.

help Indians to co-operate on the way, on the journey, towards the creation of a system which would be self-government.

The Chairman had frequently used the word "Socialist"—a very rash man. (Laughter.) Did he not know that one of the few remaining hobgoblins of their youth was the word "Socialist"? They had departed now, nearly all of them, from those delightful tales which made them afraid to go out at night, and Mr. Churchill alone was striving to adapt Hans Andersen's stories to the intelligence and the requirements of grey-headed and bald-headed adults. (Laughter.) He heard that in a few days there was to be a great speech delivered in Liverpool. They were perhaps going to be told that Socialists were in favour of the nationalization of women, and that wherever Socialism had come in there had been devastation and failure. "Two things", continued Mr. MacDonald, "I beg and pray some ladies and gentlemen to do. First, would they be good enough to read history; and, secondly, would they be good enough to understand Socialism before they 'blether' about it."

In regard to labour disputes, he claimed that the Labour Party had done what no party had ever done. At a far earlier period than formerly they set up a Court of Inquiry, so that reason and arbitration and the public conscience should be brought to bear upon the solution. "Unless we can find a way to get fair play done without a resort to force", he added, "then the difficulties of recovery placed in front of this country may be too great for this country to surmount." Speaking of his double task as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, he said that he never found his back overburdened. He took up the double office because he believed that in the present state of European affairs whoever was to be Foreign Secretary would have his hands enormously strengthened if at the same time he were Prime Minister. His experience since then made him perfectly happy in the decision he came to.

"My duty is clear," he went on. "It is in accordance with the principles of the Labour Party to carry on the business of the country, to keep off a General Election which nobody wants, and which, if it came, would settle nothing yet. I do not believe in Coalition. I think it clouds the issues and takes that finer sense of political honesty out of men. Therefore, I do not think that a General Election could be kept off by a Coalition. I doubt if any other party in power could carry on the work of the Government. We are not the largest party, but I think the largest party which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to be the party that carries on government, is so committed to immediate changes in matters like fiscal affairs that it could not hold office without having a combination of the other two parties made against it that would express itself very quickly in a vote in the House of Commons which a Conservative Government would be bound to regard as a vote of no confidence.

"Therefore, I believe, if we are going to stave off a General Election, as the nation wants us to do, the Labour Government must remain in office and conduct its work not in accordance with the principles of Liberalism, not of Toryism, but in accordance with the principles of the Labour Party itself. I see no reason why the country should be bothered with a General Election for two or three years. (Laughter.) Why should it? It will take at least two years to put Europe on a peaceful footing, to carry out our programme regarding the League of Nations, and to get industrial relations established in anything like the normal way." He felt quite certain that if parties would control their partisanship, they would get the House of Commons to cooperate and do the work necessary to establish the country and give conditions of peace and security abroad. They wanted to do more of the pioneer work than they had been doing in housing, bringing together the groups and making them feel their responsibility. They wanted to change the battleground.

"When the time comes for us to appeal to the country," concluded Mr. MacDonald, "I shall certainly do it, if I am spared, without misgiving as to what you are going to say, or without any fear of the capacity of the party to fulfil and to bear the responsibility that I believe you will then put upon it." (Cheers.)—"Times."

## RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The rising in Afghanistan, says the "Pioneer", appears to be of a distinctly serious character, and at one time its possibilities were grave. Rumours on the Frontier have, naturally been active, and it is difficult, in the absence of an authoritative announcement from official sources, to arrive at an exact appreciation of the course of events.

Apparently, the rebels in Khost gained important successes in the second week of April, but the tide turned in favour of the Regular Afghan troops at the end of the month. Anxiety in Kabul, according to a Frontier message, has been partially relieved during the last few days, and the successes gained by the Regulars are expected to stimulate recruiting. Attitude of the Ghulzais is being watched with care as it is likely to prove an important factor in future developments.

## RAJAHMUNDRY NOTES.

### GODAVARI DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 6.

The Political, Social, Co-operative, Women and Anti-Untouchability Conferences of the Godavari District held their sessions in Alamur during this week. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu of Salem who presided over the Political Conference had lost his first address and had therefore to deliver his address extempore. He developed the idea of individual freedom and said: "In our conception of Swaraj there is no difference between man and woman, rich and poor, the literate and illiterate, the white and the brown. All are the images of God endowed with the different gifts to make the nation's life rich and varied." He pleaded for the emancipation of women and the untouchables, referred to the Vaikom struggle and exhorted all to take up that work and bring it to a successful end. Referring to Kenya and the disabilities of the Indians over-there he said that the best method of solving their problems is Satyagraha.

The Conference arrived at several very important conclusions in regard to the working of the Congress programme during the coming year. Discussion on some of the resolutions was very long and the House was at times unruly. Especially when the resolution urging the necessity of the removal of untouchability was being discussed an attempt was made to define clearly the extent to which untouchability was to be removed and a few delegates left the hall. The Conference passed important resolutions regarding Khaddar work. A spinning competition was held and prizes were distributed to the best workers. Mr. M. S. Ramamurty, a pupil of the Rajahmundry National School, won the first prize. The Khaddar Exhibition held contained specimens of all the varieties of cloth and yarn manufactured in the district.

The Anti-Untouchability Conference which is a unique feature of this session must be pronounced a distinct success. It was attended by some three hundred Panchamas and several Pundits who threshed out the question basing their arguments on the Sastras. Non-Co-operators put forth the rational argument and an important resolution embodying the principle that untouhability is an excrescence and must be blotted out of our society was passed. This method of tackling the problem seems to be very useful as the orthodox section are being convinced of the untenability of continuing this blot on Hindu religion and society and the imperative need of wiping it out.

### VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The Volunteer Conference met under the distinguished presidentship of Andhra Ratna Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya, ex-Secretary of the Indian National Congress. He said that a strong body of volunteers must be kept in readiness to carry out the Congress programme. He said that these volunteers must be whole-timed devotees of the Congress and that it was the duty of our elders to see that such a body of national militia must be kept above need.

Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, M.L.A., contributed some very valuable suggestions in the working of the co-operative societies in the rural areas and exhorted the people to use the co-operative societies for the manufacture of Khaddar. The Conference was a grand success in more than one sense. More than three thousand persons attended. Mr. Konda Venkatappiah, Mr. Kaleswara Rau, Mr. Gopala Krishnayya, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Mr. Surendranath Arya, Dr. Subramanyam and Venkatapatiraju contributed not a little to the success of the functions.

(Continued from column 6.)

promised to do all in his power to help forward the movement.

### RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

(1) This meeting is of the opinion that thrift being the basis of co-operation it should be emphasised in the existing co-operative credit societies by introducing the system of voluntary and compulsory year deposits and reducing year by the proportion between the amount of the shares held by a member and the maximum amount of loan that can be advanced to him at a time.

2. This meeting is of opinion that new societies to be started henceforward for mill workers should be wholly based on thrift and modelled after the salary earners' societies in which members are forced to save a small amount every month.

3. This meeting is of opinion that Saving Banks should be started in each mill in Bombay for the benefit of the operatives thereof.

4. This meeting is of opinion that in the case of mill societies it is necessary to have facilities regarding recovery of loans from defaulting members, from the management of the mills in which such societies are working.

5. This meeting is of opinion that the existing mill societies should be federated into a supervising union to which an arbitrator and a bailiff paid by the union be attached with a view to expediting the recovery of overdue loans.

6. This meeting requests all employees of labour to actively encourage organisation of co-operative societies for the benefit of their operatives in order to free them from the clutches of professional money-lenders and their exhorbitant and extortionate rates of interest, varying between 75 per cent. and 300 per cent. per annum. This active help may be in the form of (1) deposits in proportion to the share capital and (2) subsidies to meet initial expenses and the clerical and supervising charges.

## PERPETUAL DEBTS.

### CURSE ON MILL WORKERS.

### NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

The Mill Workers' Co-operative Conference was held on Sunday at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Mr. J. Addyman presiding.

In the course of his remarks Mr. F. G. Sahasrabudhe, the Secretary, said the Conference was convened by the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute with a view to advancing the cause of mill-workers who formed the majority of the labouring population in this city. There were a number of Co-operative Credit Societies for these operatives, of which advantage was being taken by them. The methods of work varied according to the nature of the unit of organisaion. The propaganda for the past seven years and more had resulted in some progress in their work, but only a fringe of the problem had yet been touched. The time was not yet ripe for co-operative distribution, but the movement was spreading and there was a large field for work. It was indisputable that there was a great need for co-operative credit among the workers for the Pathans and Marwaris, money-lenders were charging exorbitant interest to them. A mill worker considered himself fortunate if he could borrow money at the rate of half an anna interest per rupee per month, while the Pathans charged as much as four annas per month, and the workers were thus never free from debt once they began it. And these Co-operative societies brought a great deal of relief to these people and taught them thrift. Even in those mills where there were such credit societies the workers were in debt and on pay days Pathans could be found waiting at the mill doors for their money. The fact was there was a class of workers who were unable to make both ends meet owing to the smallness of their wages, and added to this were the habits of improvidence drink and ignorance and all these kept the men in perpetual debt. Unless there was a radical improvement in their economic and social conditions even co-operation would not help them much to improve their economic condition, although something might be done through co-operation towards that end. The spread of co-operation might teach these people an object lesson and the moderate rates of interest charged by the Societies might bring down the exorbitant rates of interest now charged by professional money-lenders, and the latter result was not a small gain to the men. A new man who came to Bombay from his village to get some work generally began his career with a loan, to hide over the initial difficulties and to keep him going for some time. He had also to pay something to get a job, and he borrowed more and more money for his daily and other exposes. If he were thrifty he could soon get rid of the debt, otherwise, the load was always there. Experience had taught them that these Societies should mainly be thrift societies, and hitherto that side had not been sufficiently stressed. But a beginning had already been made and such Societies seemed to answer well the object in view, and the risks involved in starting credit societies in a floating population like that of the mill workers were minimised. These societies required to be well watched by the mill authorities, and in this way alone could their usefulness be extended. They could for instance start an organisation for thrift and collecting overdues from the men. He appealed to the mill owners to do something to encourage thrift among their men and he was sure their work in that direction would be well paid by having contented workers.

### PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Addyman in the course of his remarks expressed appreciation at his being voted to the chair and said that having himself risen from the lowest rung of the ladder and started life in a textile mill in England as a half-timer on Rs. 4/8 per month he had some idea of the requirements of mill-workers. The Conference was held with the chief object of promoting thrift, and it was because of that object that he felt so pleased to have occupied the chair. During his experience of 15 or 16 years in this city he always felt extremely sorry and a desire to do something for the mill workers and to help them out of the habit of borrowing money at a high rate of interest. He had made enquiries into individual cases and he was amazed at the rate of interest paid to professional money-lenders. He was extremely sorry when he realised that the mill worker toiled in the mill for ten hours a day and when he drew his monthly pay a very large percentage of it was immediately handed over to the professional money-lender. From his enquiries he had learnt that there were facilities now for mill-workers to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than was charged by professional money-lenders. Mr. Addyman quoted the instance of one of his own workmen who was employed in 1908 at Rs. 35 per month, and who had a family of three children to maintain. That workman was to-day enjoying a salary of Rs. 120, and his two sons were drawing Rs. 90 and 50 respectively but the man was no better off to-day than when he started in 1908. Upon making enquiries he had learnt that he had become so involved with money-lenders in years gone by that all the money which he ought to have been saving went to the money-lenders. That was a most deplorable state of affairs and the co-operative movement among the mill workers was designed to remedy it and he

(Continued in column 5.)

# NEW PHASE IN VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

## SERIOUS ISSUES FOR HINDU SOCIETY.

## CHANGE OF FAITH REMOVES DISABILITIES!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 10.

Swami Shraddhananda and Pandit Rishe Ram have issued the following message regarding the situation at Vaikom:

"The struggle at Vaikom was, even at the very beginning, a question which effected not only the Hindus of Kerala but the Hindus of the whole of India. The social diseases of Kerala Hindu society weaken as they do Hindu Society tend to injure directly the whole Hindu India. This has been demonstrated by the last Mopla rebellion in Malabar and Christian-Hindu riots in Travancore and Cochin. Now the struggle has entered a new phase by the unjustifiable action of the District Magistrate at Vaikom in preventing some Aryas from enjoying at least those rights which the Christians and Mahomedans enjoy. The authorities at Vaikom have, by an arbitrary method of selection, announced that those whom they consider as members of the depressed classes but who have become Aryas continue to be members of the same classes as before and therefore cannot be given the rights and privileges which the Aryas as a community are entitled to and have been, as a matter of right, enjoying in other parts of India.

The action of the District Magistrate is a direct challenge to the whole Arya Samaj. It is a denial of the right of the Arya Samaj to determine the social status of its own members by its own rules. The Christians and Mahomedans recruit converts from even the lowest class of the Hindus and those converts get, as a matter of right, all the privileges which any Christian or Mahomedan enjoys. The Aryas like Christian and Mahomedan do not recognise any caste and they do not make any distinction between one Arya and another no matter from what class he was recruited. The Arya Samaj recruits members not only from the Hindu community but also from non-Hindu communities. It is not for any political power or to make any social distinctions among the Aryas. The Arya Samaj by its fundamental principles repudiate all distinctions based upon birth—in short the question is whether the constitution of the Arya Samaj in Kerala is to be determined by the Aryas or by the political powers that be. To the Arya Samaj there can be only one answer to this question and that is—the Arya Samaj will be guided and controlled in its internal affairs only by itself and not by any power from without. It is a question of life and death to them and if they want to exist at all they have to take up the challenge without the least hesitation.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

We cannot stop here and we have to fight till our rights and privileges are established in Travancore State beyond all possible doubts in the future. Though the question at first sight seems to agect only the Arya Samaj, in fact it affects the whole Hindu society. The Travancore State seems to proclaim that a member of the depressed classes can have his social disabilities removed only if he forsakes the Hindu society and religion completely and without any reservation, but not by leaving the orthodox fold for any one of the reformed Hindu denominations. It is virtualy a declaration that Hindu society cannot, under any circumstance, absorb the depressed classes. To submit to this declaration is to sound the death knell of the Hindu society. It has to be remembered that the Travancore State is Hindu and that the attitude of the state towards the depressed classes has been mainly guided by the principle mentioned above. As a result of this, a huge portion of the depressed classes in the State has already become Christian or Mahomedan so much so that to-day out of 40 lakhs of the people about 12 lakhs have already become Christian which represents one-fourth of the Christian population of India. Unless this suicidal policy of the State is modified the whole of the depressed classes of the State will be once for all lost to Hindu society. Ere long, therefore, the question that has arisen now in Travancore is of immense and immediate importance to the entire Hindu society. We appeal to the entire Hindu population of India to bestir themselves to correct the perverted mentality of the Travancore State with no loss of time. The social disease has reached a desperate state and the curing of it cannot be delayed any longer. Now or never is the question for the depressed classes of Travancore in particular and Kerala in general. Any hesitation on the part of the Hindu society to take up the question earnestly would seriously endanger the strength and solidarity of Hindus in Kerala.

Swami Shradhananda makes a special appeal to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to come to these parts immediately and to help in the solution of the Hindu Mahasabha and the guiding spirit of the Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha. This is more important says the Swami than the Legislative Assembly business."

It is alleged that some volunteers were roughly be'aboured while marching yesterday by the local Nairs. Sivasalam, Captain of the volunteers, was mercilessly beaten as also two other Pulaya volunteers. Swami Shradhananda has left for Mangalore to preside over the Arya Samaj anniversary there. It has been decided that a deputation should proceed immediately to Andheri to see Mahatmaji and explain matters to him.


## HAD VIOLENT HEADACHES.

Was Extremely Nervous and Weak. Is Now in the Very Best of Health Thanks to

## DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"About five years ago I was very much run-down and suffered from violent headaches," says Mrs. A. B. Perera, Municipal Health Visitor, of Slave Island ward, Colombo, Ceylon. "My appetite was poor, I hardly ever enjoyed a good night's sleep and became extremely nervous and weak.

"Alarmed at my condition my husband insisted upon me having medical attention, but the medicines prescribed failed to do me any

Mrs. A. B. Perera, of Colombo.

good, in fact I appeared to get weaker. Then I made up my mind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and it gives me pleasure to say that I have never regretted having done so, for now I sleep well, eat better than I have ever done before and enjoy the very best of health. As for the headaches and the feeling of utter helplessness that I experienced before, they are things of the past. I certainly can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Equally helpful for men and women, for more than five-and-thirty years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been world-famous as a remedy for anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuritis and other maladies arising from watery, impure blood or disordered nerves. Of chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.


# JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR TROUBLES.

## NO FAITH IN CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, May 9.

The following telegram has been sent to the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Bombay by the Labour Association, Jamshedpur:—

'In the General Council and public meetings of steel workers held on Wednesday and Thursday it was resolved that while appreciating the appointment of the Conciliation Committee we are doubtful of its ability as it is not likely to meet soon and hence we earnestly request the Directors that they should take such steps as would remove the existing mutual distrust and would induce the workers to do their best in their respective duties and help the Company in its present critical condition, further we have no confidence in Mr. Manu Subedar appointed on the Conciliation Committee."

# DRAWING OF BANSDA LOTTERY.

## FIRST PRIZE GOES TO AHMEDABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSDA, May 8.

The first drawing of the Hydrophobia Institute Lottery sanctioned by the Bansda State, took place on Tuesday, the 6th May, at Unai.

The occasion was graced by His Highness the Maharaja of Bansda who is a patron and Prince Pratapsinghji, Yuvaraj of Baroda.

The first prize of Rs. 8,000 went to the Ramshankar Anupram of Gotini, Sheri Khadia, Ahmedabad, holder of ticket No. 248,467. The total number of prizes of various denominations was four thousand and th total amount distributed being Rs. 33,775.

# POONA PICKET LEADER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 10.

Mr. S. G. Lawate, the leader of the Liquor Shop picketing movement and Vice-President, Poona City Municipality, was acquitted by Mr. Rogers, City Magistrate, Poona, this afternoon. He was being prosecuted under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for obstructing one visitor of a liquor shop.

Mr. G. F. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, will leave Simla on Tuesday next for England to attend the International Postal Conference at Stockholm which will commence on 2nd July. He will be accompanied by Rai Bahadur, S. K. Raha and Mr. P. N. Mukherji, two officers of the Indian Postal Department. Mr H. A. Sams will officiate as Director-General during Mr. Clarke's absence.

# RAMPA REBELS.

## ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 9.

Rumours of an encounter between the Police and the Rampa rebels in the small hours of the 6th instant is reported here unofficially. It is reported that one of the lieutenants was captured by Government and that the leader himself was shot, but effected his escape.

# MAHATMA GANDHI.

## A PEN PICTURE.

Charles Merz writes as follows regarding Mahatma Gandhi in the "New Republic":—

He is one of the most unimpressive of all men at sixty years, and one of the most startling at close quarters—this lean mystic who has tipped the scales of empire till they almost overturn. I think it is a matter of eyes and whether you can see them. What holds you, at a table's length, with the curious feeling that the man has come out shameless from the safe precincts of his self-reserve, is lost at twenty paces. There is only a man left: a frail man of fifty over whom illness has long brooded. He has no eloquence when he talks to crowds. The sun is hot. He has not even the ability to make himself heard beyond the first six rows of faces.

I have camped in dak bunglows on the road to Kashmir, and bought fish from men with brown skins who believe that Gandhi is the new Messiah; that he can heal the sick, restore lost arms, make cotton grow on banyan trees. I have talked with men in Bombay clubs who are waiting for the dykes to break and the forces Gandhi loosed to sweep the country. But of all the stories I have heard of the man, the most unexpected is one he tells himself: "When I went to England (he was nineteen, and went to study law at Middle Temple) I thought it necessary for me to take dancing lessons." It is a good picture for a man who likes colors: this young Asiatic lad, destined one day to challenge British authority in India, laboring away in a London flat at the intricacies of the waltz.

# SUKKUR CREMATORIUM.

## HINDUS' PROTEST AGAINST BARRAGE AUTHORITIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, May 4.

The Dal Panchait of the Hindus of Sukkur assembled in a general meeting last night passed the following resolutions unanimously and authorized Mr. Lalachand Bagomal, Head Mukhi of Pooj Panchait, Sukkur, to convey the same to the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canal construction, Karachi.

"This general meeting of the Dal Panchait of the Hindus of Sukkur while adhering to its conviction that the Hindu cremation ground is an eternally religious and sacred institution strongly and unequivocally reiterates its former determination to retain the present site of the Sukkur Hindu cremation ground and therefore declares itself deadly opposed to any offer of a new site for the same." "This general meeting of the Dal Panchait of the Hindus of Sukkur strongly reiterates its disapproval (conveyed to the Collector of Sukkur in a letter dated April last) of the unwarranted and illegal action on the part of the Barrage authorities in the demolition of the 'Masana Ghat' (stone stairs) located just opposite to the Sukkur Hindu cremation ground and indispensable for the religious ceremony of bathing the dead body previous to its cremation; and urges upon the proper authorities to reconstruct the same without further delay."

# IS IT BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now and again the Anglo-Indian Papers talk of Britain's benevolent neutrality in respect of Turkey, of Islam and of Khilafat! How far this is true can be gleaned from an extract of an article, that has appeared in a recent number of the "Graphic", and which is given below; please note every word of this:—

(1) "King Hussein and the Arabs owe everything to Great Britain (!)

(2) We (the British) bore,, almost unsupported (!) the burden of the war in the East (against Turkey!)

(3) "We raised Hussein to the status of a King (!)

(4) "And have since placed his two sons over Irak and the Transjordania respectively" (!!!)

Is this neutrality? Is it Benevolent? Is it British? Is this self-determination, as promised during the War? Has not King Hussein proclaimed himself a Khalifa? Is he not a "creature" of Britain? Is this also neutrality? And is not Emir Feisul foisted on to Mespot by Britain? Is this also neutrality? Is it true that Britain bore the burden of the War in the East, almost unsupported? Will the Anglo Indian Papers answer definitely and directly?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A Dharwar, message of May 10th. says:—"the Hon. Mr. Dehlvi, Minister of Excise and Forests, is on a visit to Dharwar. The municipality presented him with an address at the Edward Park to-day. Later, Mr. Dehlvi attended an at home given by Mr. M. R. Dabeer he will leave Dharwar for Sirsi to-morrow night".—A.P.

# 'KHILAFAT AND THE TURKS.'

(Continued from page 6.)

to justify the Maulana's view is sheer practical necessity and not any Quranic injunction.

ATTITUDE OF TURKS.

So much for Maulana Mahomed Ali Sahib's criticisms. May I now turn to the attitude of the Turks. As soon as they assumed control of Constantinople they set up Abdul Majid Khan as Khalifa. It is not evident whether it was from mere policy that they did so, or whether they were convinced of the necessity of the Khilafat. Anyhow they probably soon found that a relic of the discredited dynasty, in whatever form, was always a possible thorn in the side of the Republic, Abdul Majid Khan was the first Khalifa, without even the semblance of political power. So he was hardly a Khalifa in the strict sense of the term. He could, however, still exercise perhaps a show of spiritual authority; though it is not known how exactly he was bound to the new Regime and whether he was permitted to carry out his convictions. Having done away with the Khalifa, the Turkish Assembly I understand proceeded promptly to arrogate the functions of the Khilafat to itself. This was altogether wrong; for the Assembly being a national body must consist of Non-Muslims also, and on this assumption could not deal with a purely denominational matter like the Khilafat. But having set up the Khalifa it could also depose him. The first step, however, being wrong, all the subsequent steps were ipso facto wrong. The gravest irregularity, however, if reports are true was the practical absorption of the Khilafat by the Assembly. The Khilafat could not possibly be merged into an undenominational body like the Turkish Assembly.

The view of the Turks, on the other hand, that there is nothing in the Holy Book in support of the personal Khilafat, or personal rule, is hard to refute. In the verse of the Holy Book referred to above, the form of the government promised, is not even hinted at. The example of the Jews and the Christians, whose case was cited as a precedent, did not indicate any particular model of kingdom or empire. The verse referred to government or rulership only in a general sort of way, and no form of Khilafat personal or otherwise, was shadowed forth. The form was therefore a subsequent growth or development, and has not been governed by any one single unalterable principle. The first Khalifa Abu Bakr was selected by 'Ijma' or the voice of the people. Omar was nominated by Abu Bakr and his succession was subsequently confirmed by the Muslims. Omar himself appointed an electoral committee of six to choose the Khalifa. The verse in question also does not limit the gift of Empire to any particular family, tribe, or nation; that is to say to Hashimis, to Koreish, or to Arabs. Nor is the Empire promised to those who merely profess the faith of Islam, without practising it. Faith plus good deeds which is the necessary pre-requisite laid down in the Holy Book for all other achievements, moral, or, spiritual, was also indispensable in the political sphere. Had the profession of faith without practise been sufficient for the kings of the Muslims; their empires would not have crumbled into dust, nor would their kingdoms have become the pleasure grounds of their tyrants.

If the above view, which I humbly offer, is right then are the Turks wrong in doing away with the personal Khilafat which has no foundation in the Holy Book? There is then no inherent objection to entrusting the guardianship of the Holy Places and kindred matters, "to a Committee of the Turkish Assembly consisting of Muslims in the first instance but with power to co-opt Non-Muslims in case they required their assistance. But as in an inter-Islamic institution like the Khilafat the outside Muslims are also interested; they also must be represented in its management. So the committee of the Assembly discharging the functions of the Khilafat must have with them the representatives of other countries as assesors or as an integral part.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES.

But supposing that the Turks said that they would not have Khilafat on any terms, then a number of other proposals have to be considered. For example that the Khalifa Abdul-Majid Khan should be installed in a neutral country like Albania or that the office be handed over to the Sultan of Egypt, or to the Amir of Afghanistan. As to these last mentioned Princes, Afghanistan is too far from the centre, though its ruler is from the Islamic point of view a model king. Egypt is not very far; but it is doubtful whether it can yet be called a free kingdom. And the same may be said of the claims of yet another candidate, namely, the King of the Hijaz. Moreover a Khalifa should be the Champion of Islamic Honour and Defender of the Faith in the true sense of the term. In a given crisis can any of these small sovereigns have the necessary resources to support the cause?

In my humble opinion, no satisfactory solution of this very difficult question can be had in the near future. For even if the proposed conference of Moslems which is to be held in Egypt comes off it will be a task for the various representatives to remain disinterested, with the probable exception of India. A unanimous decision would, in the circumstances be very unlikely; and a merely majority decision would be impossible to enforce. We must however carry on the work of the Khilafat, with say a Representative Council in some such Muslim centre as Cairo. The work of such a body would be to look after the comfort and safety of the pilgrims to the Holy Places. That would be its principal duty. It could for example raise a Corps of Help on the lines of the International Red Cross who would be able to render First Aid in an emergency. It might erect and maintain Places of Refuge for the weary pilgrim on the route to the Holy Places. It may have its own staff of medical men for service as occasion required and especially on pilgrim ships. Apart from the work itself being of an ennobling kind, the coming together of men of different nationalities, and their working together for one end, common to them all, would be of inestimable value for Islamic solidarity. Side by side with this practical activity, steps may also be taken to bring into one focus all Islamic intellectual activity, by the erection at a suitable centre of an inter-Islamic Liberary, with a literary magazine to review all Islamic thought. There would thus be created a nucleus of common thought and work for the various nations of Islam, which might create a real Renaissance in Islam, and make of Muslims an instrument of all pious and good objects revealed by God to man, instead of as they are at present hindrances to Progress and achievement, and a source of trouble to themselves and their neighbours. Such a machinery of common Work and Thought does by no means mean a final word on the subject. If at any time in the future a true Khilafat arises it would find in the organisation which has been set up now a living limb discharging some of its essential functions; and which could be joined to it without the slightest difficulty.

FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED BUILDING UP
Mr. B. says: "I was suffering from overstrain, too high tension, and sleeplessness. I gave Glaxo a trial, and have found the greatest benefit from it."

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**In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, or if you are merely "run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all. Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot, boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in**

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# CHOLERA IN BEHAR.

## A VIRULENT EPIDEMIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 10.

The Director of Public Health states that while the Cholera epidemic is present in most district in Behar, it has spread further in the Purnea and Champaran Districts. In the latter district two hundred deaths are recovered daily. In Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Shahabad, on the other hand, there is an appreciable fall in mortality. In the whole of Bihar, the total number of deaths this week is slightly less than in the previous week. The Director states there is grave risk of a serious epidemic and suggests that precautions should be taken by the public.

# MADRAS CHAMBER.

## DISAPPROVAL OF TRIPLE RATE SYSTEM IN FOREIGN CABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 10.

At the monthly general meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to-day, it was resolved to advise the Associated Chambers: "That this Chamber is not in favour of the proposal that India should take independent action on the matter of the abolition of the triple rate system in foreign cables and that this Madras Chamber is strongly in favour of the general abolition of the system, and it recommends that Government should be urged to press the International Conference to take early action to effect this."

# HOME FOR JAIN WIDOWS.

## OPENED AT PALITANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, May 7.

Mrs. Surajkunvar Narottam Bhanji of Bhavnagar and other Jain ladies collected funds for opening the Shravikashram Jain Women's Home, for young Jain widows and other jain ladies. The Home is to be an educational institution intended to give literary and industrial instruction and generally fit the inmates to be good citizens, capable of playing their part in the world and of rendering service to society.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb and Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Bhavnagar attended the opening ceremony. The opening ceremony was performed by Her Highness the Ranisaheb in the presence of the ladies of the place and other pilgrims and visitors from Bhavnagar an dother places.

Saraswatiben, grand daughter of Sheth Dalpatbhai Bhagubhai of Ahmedabad read a printed speech on behalf of Ben Harkunvar. Mrs. Solochana Desai, sister of Sir Manubhai, Prime Minister of Baroda, delivered an excellent instructive speech describing the condition of Hindu widows and pointing out vividly the evil consequences of giving young girls to old men for money. After a few complimentary speeches, His Highness the Thakore Saheb summed up the proceedings in a nice brief speech, in which the work of the principal organizers was appreciated.

# BASSEIN CHURCH SQUABBLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BASSEIN, May 7.

At Palli, in Bassein, there is great commotion owing to a bitter quarrel between the Vicar of the Local Church of Mai de Deus (Mother of God) and the parishioners. Recently, it appears, owing to some reason or other, the *padre* dispensed with the services of the church *mestri* (violinist), who it seems though a Goan, was liked by the East Indian parishioners on account of his good manners and good music. The church wardens however, coming to know of the dismissal, protested that the vicar had no right to turn the man out without their knowledge and consent. The priest, it is alleged, haughtily retorted that the wardens had absolutely no voice in the administration of the church and had nothing to do with his action in "giving the sack" to the *mestri*. Hence commenced a tug-of-war between the pastor and his flock. The vicar made arrangements with the fiddler of the Nandakhol Church to attend the church services on Sunday last. It was feared the parishioners would resist his entry, and it was also feared that the dismissed *mestri* was determined that if any one from outside were brought to jump into his shoes he would quite unceremoniously break his head with his own fiddle and give him a further memorable 'hiding' with the bow. Before the storm burst the Vicar wrote to the Police for assistance. So on the morning of Sunday a number of policemen were seen at the entrance of the church with batches of manacles in readiness, which naturally very much exasperated the people, as they took it as a gross insult on the part of their Vicar that he should have requisitioned police interference in a dispute in which, in the people's opinion, they had no *locus standi* and if they had any it was rather for restraining the priest from interfering with the rights of the wardens. Any way it seems that the Vicar has faith in physical forces and does not believe in turning the other cheek to the smiter. Some sensible people think that the very best way now to calm the tempest is for the Bishop to have the priest at once transferred from the danger zone.

## INJUSTICE IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to draw through your columns the attention of Government, and the representatives of the masses in the local legislature, to the injustice to which some of the subordinates in the lower Judicial service have been subjected, in connection with the revision of salaries.

The starting pay in all the Government Departments was in pre-war days fixed at Rs. 15 uniformly. But when it was found to be too inadequate, the minimum pay of the last grade was raised to Rs. 20 in the several departments as follows:—

| Department. | Year. |
|---|---|
| Educational | 1908 |
| Engineering | 1910 |
| Forest | 1911 |
| Revenue | 1914 |
| Judicial | 1918 |

The subordinates in the Judicial Department were thus put to a loss of Rs. 5 p.m. in comparison with all other departments at least from 1914 to 1918, and this loss was not taken into account while giving effect to the revision of scales. But this was not all. To add insult to the injury when advance increments were given the doctrine of "giving advance increment only to those who were on the same scale of pay for at least 3 years prior to the date of increment (i.e. 1920)" was rather too strictly adhered to with the result that the revision of the last grade pay being effected in the judicial department only in 1918, the lower subordinates were for no fault of them deprived of their advance increments in 1920 simply because they did not enjoy the same grade continuously for three years. Thus they were put to a double loss. To take a concrete case, a clerk recruited in the Revenue Department where the revision was introduced later than that in other departments in 1911 started with a pay of Rs. 20 from the start and got two advance increments in 1920 because he was on the same pay of Rs. 20 for five years prior to the year 1920. A recruit in the Judicial Department in 1914, however, got only Rs. 15 up to 1918 and when in 1920 the question of advance increment cropped up he was deprived of it only because he was not in the grade of Rs. 20 for 3 years prior to 1920. It is really very hard to see the logic of thus making an invidious distinction between the clerks in the Judicial Department and those in other departments. In pre-reform days the judicial department was but indirectly represented in the Executive Council. But now the Hon. Mr. Hayward who is in charge of the Department is already in Executive Council and with his personal knowledge of the working of the Department it is expected that he would not allow the incongruous position to remain unremedied if his attention is pertinently drawn to the real position. A question in this connection was asked by R. B. R. R. Kale in the last Council, but its significance was not properly appreciated as was evinced in the reply. The clerks in the Judicial Department are not asking to make good the loss suffered by them prior to the revision in 1918, but they want that the years before 1920 be counted for advance increments, as the delay in revision upto 1918 was not of their creation. Will any of the representatives of the masses take up the matter and secure justice to the aggrieved subordinates?—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

**Mother** need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to

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at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk, and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast-feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.

**Lactagol**

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## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

### CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD'S LEAFLET.

On behalf of the Central Labour Board, Mr. Jhabvala has issued the following leaflet to all the labourers of Bombay:—

Labourers of Bombay. In the month of February 1923, Government passed an Act called the Workmen's Compensation Act which will now come into force from 1st July 1924. It is necessary that you should be aware of its existence so that you may take advantage of the new Act. Accidents almost invariably happen and the lives of many workers are lost that way. Our modern Industrial conditions have therefore necessitated the existence of some such active legislative measure as might protect the interest of our children after we fall a prey to accidents. How many workers have quietly passed away without the employer's doing anything for them in case of accidents? But now a relief has been given to us and the Workmen's Compensation Act has come in our midst.

What you have to do now is to report all your accidents after 1st July 1924, to the undersigned at any one of the Labour Unions at the undermentioned place any time. You will get relief by your complaints being represented to your masters by us. Don't fail. If you do you will lose.

Report your accidents after 1st July 1924 at the office of the Labour Unions, 1st floor, Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

## NUISANCE OF BEGGARS & HAWKERS IN B.B. & C.I. AND G.I.P. RAILWAYS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nuisance of beggars and hawkers in the trains is now well-nigh getting unbearable. In spite of the public demonstration the Agents of the above said railways, have yet taken no effective steps to check it. We grant that a notice was put long ago in the G. I. P. trains, forbidding beggars and hawkers to pester the poor passengers. But that notice has no effect upon them, as could be seen from the daily growing traffic of these people. The Railway officials are extremely careless and do not at all act according to the notice.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has done this, little as it is, but the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has not even cared to do this much. And, Sir, the nuisance of beggars and hawkers in the B. B. & C. I. Railway is far more unbearable than the G. I. P. Railway, because the trains of the former railway, have not any gangway. With the result that these awfully dirty, beggars and hawkers, go from one compartment in to another, walking over the seats, and thus dirty the clothes of the helpless passengers. The beggars are sometimes suffering from such foul diseases, as would make one shudder, at their very sight. It is almost impossible to stop them, for they know very well, that there is no law against their doing so.

I was very disappointed to see that the proposition of Mr. Mohanlal Desai, regarding this affair, was rejected, in our Corporation, the other day. Little do those, who opposed the proposition moved by Mr. Desai, know about this great nuisance. Perhaps they never even care to glance at the third class compartments.

Sir, I venture to suggest a remedy which I hope will meet with the approval of the railway authorities as well as of the general public. I suggest that the backs of the seats, in the third class compartments, should be made, as high, as they are in the second or first class compartments. Now, as you are aware, they are ridiculously small. By doing this they will be killing two birds with one stone. For (1) it will stop this nuisance to a great extent, as the beggars and hawkers will find it very inconvenient to get down from one compartment and up into another; and (2) it will give some comfort to the backs of the passengers, which they really deserve and will at the same time, stop the collision between the respective heads and shoulders of passengers, which occur often.

I do not at all by this suggestion mean to say, that the nuisance will be completely stopped, if this suggestion is followed. It will help to a great degree in stopping this nuisance. Together with this the Railway officials must have a good supervision to abate this nuisance. The ticket-collectors and guards are totally blind, where beggars and hawkers are concerned.—Yours, etc.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

**COCOGEM**

IS COCOGEM ECONOMICAL.

COCOGEM is priced low. The universal price in India is from 13 as. per lb., in one lb., tins to 11 as. per lb., in 36 lb. tins. Compare this price with adulterated ghee, which varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per lb. and butter from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 per lb.

COCOGEM tins contain full nett weight. Loose ghee and butter are always short weighted, especially when sold in small quantities.

COCOGEM is 100 per cent. pure vegetable shortening. Butter contains 15 to 20 per cent. water that is absolutely wasted in cooking or producing ghee. Thus Cocogem is exceedingly economical.

Capitalise your Canniness: Cook with COCOGEM.

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## THE HAWKER-NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You must have received several letters from the residents of Grant Road Complaining about the nuisance caused by hawkers spreading out their wares on the footpath running parallel to the overbridge. It is a pity that nothing has been done by the authorities to put an end to this state of things. Apart from the veritable pandemonium of noises which these hawkers create in their zeal to outdo one another and to attract custom, they are responsible for two evils. The crowds of people who gather round these hawkers on the footpath, like ants round a lump of sugar, render it almost impossible for pedestrians to walk on without being jostled and pushed about. It is not safe for any respectable lady to walk on the footpath either in the morning or in the evening. The second and greater evil is that of pick-pockets. These light-fingered gentry find it very easy work to carry on their nefarious trade while the attention of passers-by is rivetted on the wares ("made in German" in Hawker English) which lie on the footpath, and tempt the buyer by their very cheapness. Yesterday evening, I saw a board put up (I do not know by whom) at one end of the footpath, bearing on it the words "limit for hawkers". This evidently means that hawkers are permitted to retail their wares on the footpath but only up to a certain limit. It is perhaps thought that this will remedy the evils that result from a conversion of the footpath into a market. It is no use trying to limit the nuisance by this half measure. It must be done away with entirely if the residents of Grant Road are to have any peace or quiet. The supposed remedy will prove worse than a disease, for if hawking is allowed only within certain limits, there will be an unseemly scramble among hawkers for space within the limits, and this will give the unscrupulous police men the chance of his life to line his pockets, which thanks to the terror-stricken hawkers, are none too empty, even as things stand at present.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF GRANT ROAD.

Grant Road,
9/5/24.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 9.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Edward Sykes and Mr. T. Chalmers have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly by the Bombay and Assam European Constituencies respectively. The Governor-General accepts the resignation of Mr. Omally, member of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. H. Davies and Mr. James Herzlett have been nominated members of the Assembly. Mr. E. Berthoud has been nominated a member of the Council of State. The resignation has been accepted of Mr. H. Briscoe, member of the Council of State.

### FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt.-Col. G. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Major W. Neale is posted as a Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. E. Anderson, Command Controller of Military Accounts, has been posted as a Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District. Mr. N Raghavan officiates as Accountant-General, Central Revenues, vice Mr. M. K. Ghatak granted four months' leave. Mr. T. Worgan has been posted as Deputy Auditor-General, Inspection, and Mr. A. C. Anthony as Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegarphs, Postal Branch, Calcutta. Mr. W. D. Woollam has been posted at Accountant-General, Bengal, vice Mr. J. C. Mitra granted 9 months' leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. B. A. Harris on reversion from Military Accounts Department has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces. Mr. T. H. Bruce has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. P. B. Das as Assistant Accountant-General. Mr. B. M. Staig has been appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, and Mr. Tejmahammad, Assistant, as Accountant-General. Mr. H. S. Cumber has been appointed as Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, and Rawalpindi District.

### COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

On the recommendation of the Dooars' Planters' Association, Mr. W. L. Travers has been appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Turbett.

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Mr. L. Mason, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, officiates as Chief Forest Officer, Andamans. Mr. F. C. Osmaston, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bihar and Orissa, has been appointed an Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College Dehradun. The services of Captain R. Malone are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for the employment as an Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Department.

### ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. S. G. Reilly is appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. Major J. Gannon, 11th Cavalry, relinquishes the temporary rank of Lt.-Col. on vacating the appointment as Assistant Director remounts.

### RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Narinjan Das and Mr. Baqir Ali Khan have been appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents in North-Western Railway. Mr. J. H. Chase officiates as Senior Deputy Agent, N. W. Railway. Mr. G. A. Meade, Officiating Controller of Stores, Eastern Bengal Railway, is provisionally confirmed in that appointment. Lt.-Col. C. Walton officiates as Agent, N. W. Railway.

### INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Burt is appointed as Inspector of Stores, Indian Stores Department.

## Y. M. M. A. ID CELEBRATIONS.

The members of Young Men's Muslim Association and their friends enjoyed a very pleasant evening yesterday, when they met to celebrate 'Id' Festival in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall. It was 5 p.m. when the proceedings began with Mr. Shik Nabiulla in the Chair. At the outset, Mr. S. Abdul Latif recited a few verses from the Holy Quran followed by Mr. Malik Allah Din who read out "An Epistle to the Educated Muslims in India and abroad" by Khwaja. Kamaluddin. Mr. Umr Adam then entertained the audience to a melodious National song. After this Mr. I. S. Hajee, and a few other prominent members made short speeches suitable to the occasion.

## BURMESE CONFERENCES AT PAUNGDE.

### THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE GATHERING.

(From a Correspondent.)

PAUNGDE, May 9.

The All-Burma eleventh G. C. B. A. Conference and the All-Burma Sanghas third Conference begin to-morrow afternoon. Beme Sayadaw the oldest and most prominent Hpoongyi, a recluse for 63 years, with famous Upper Burma Sayadaws and numerous followers arrived from Mandalay yesterday. He was received at the station and carried in a procession through the streets to the *Mandap* where they stay. The *Mandap* is a huge building covering 500 feet by 500 of grass and bamboo in a compound of 700 feet by 700. The Conference at Paungde are fixed after the Henzada Conferences were cancelled. Paungde had only a fortnight to prepare. Over a housand men from the surrounding villages have been at work without remuneration night and day. The water scarcity is made up by 2,000 women daily bringing water from the surrounding villages. 500 volunteers guard the *Mandap* and the surroundings. Hundreds of women serve day and night all the wants of the visitors. Paungde town have undertaken to feed 5,000 Hpoongyis during the Conference period. Over a lakh of men are expected in this town of 14,000 people. The Police and Military are pouring in along with the loaded trains that bring delegates and visitors from all over Burma. Already men and women from the extreme north and extreme south are in the town. Mr. Ottama is here busy with arranging the details and visiting different quarters. The peculiar feature of the Conference is that Mr. Gyeibiaye, the President, Mr. Uochit Hlaing and Mr. U. Ottama have invited the Congress and Khilafat organisations in Burma to co-operate in the deliberations.

## AN ADVOCATE OF DRASTIC REVISION.

### MR. SHUNMUKHAM CHETTY ON THE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, May 11.

Mr. K. Shunmukham Chetty M.L.A. left for England by the P. & O. mail steamer "Mantua", which sailed on Saturday the 10th instant.

Interviewed by an Associated Press Representative, Mr. Chetty said "I would endeavour to represent to the British public and the Labour Government, the seriousness of the political situation in India. If the lessons from Irish History are not to be lost on the British people, they cannot delay any longer the drastic revision of the present constitution".

Questioned as to what he would say about the action of the Assembly, Mr. Chetty replied, "I will plainly tell the British that after Lord Olivier's speech, as men of self-respect we had no other alternative but to overthrow the Budget and reject the Finance Bill. I am confident that they would appreciate our difficulty and understand our action".

## ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

### DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of January, February and March 1924:—

Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) Rs. 500; The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund Rs. 138-8-0; Mrs. Dr. R. Row Rs. 130; Mr. C. P. Shah Rs. 25; Mr. G. W. Vaidya Rs. 21; Mr. G. M. Karekar Rs. 20-10-0; Mr. C. Burrows Rs. 15; Dr. Bhimji V. Ved Rs. 11.

Sweets etc., from:—Messrs. Huseinbhai Jiwanji; Kantilal Wadilal; Thakkar Visanji Jiwandas; Chaturbhuj Nathia Confectioner; Tokarsi Moolji and Co.; Shah Bhoja Hema; Shah Moolji Jagjiwan; Shah Hirji Malsi; Permanand Chhaganlal and Shah Welji Megana.

## WIDOW MARRIAGES.

From the different branches and co-workers of Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore, 107 widow marriages were performed in the month of March, 1924, throughout India. The total number of marriages held during the current year has reached to 281 as detailed below:—Brahman 76, Khatri 41, Aroro 59, Aggarwal 35, Rajput 26, Kaisth 6, Miscellaneous 38, total 281.

According to Province:—Punjab 157, North West Frontier Province 2, Delhi 15, United Provinces 87, Central India 8, Rajputana 1, Madras 1, Sind 3, Bengal 4, Bombay 3.

### SAME IN APRIL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha,, Lahore, writes:—Reports of 99 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and co-workers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore (Punjab) throughout India in the month of April 1924. The total number of marriages reported during the current year i.e., from 1st January to the end of April 1924, has reached 371 as detailed below:—

I. According to caste:—Brahmin 104, Khatri 61, Arora, 72, Aggarwal 41, Rajput 33, Kaisth 13, Miscellaneous 57, total 371.

II. According to provinces:—Punjab 206, N. W. F. 5; United Provinces 114; Delhi 15; Bombay 4; Central India 8; Rajputana 1; Madras 2; Sind 5; Bengal 9; total 371.

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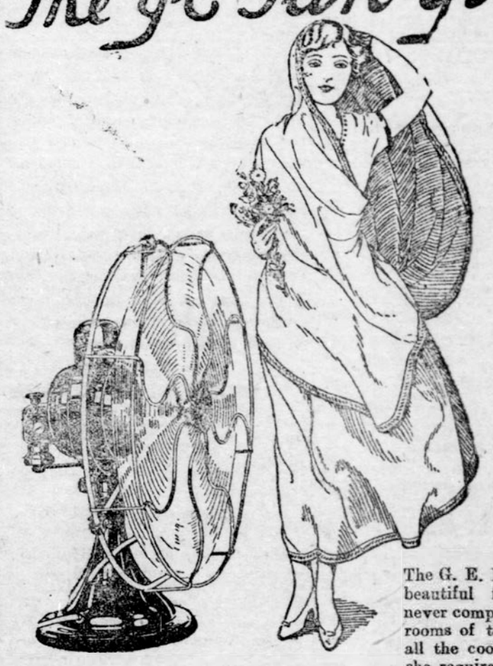

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## COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since you and your most popular Paper have been well-known for taking up the cause of innocent students at the University examinations and have always sympathised with their hard lot, I am induced to approach you with the followwing lines in the fullest hope that you will help the cause of these innocent youths in any way you possibly can.

In these days, when people's attention has been drawn to commerce and industry and parents of Indian students turned their attention to giving their boys technical training in this direction, rather than turning them into mere clerks, the institution of a Commerce College at Bombay was hailed throughout India as a God-send. Students began to avail themselves of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, in spite of the fact that it was altogether a new line of studies and the subjects would be rather too technical and abstruse in the beginning. Considering the nature of these studies, the University authorities could not have been too indulgent in being sympathetic and considerate to these hopeful students with a view to encouraging commercial training and education among our boys. But alas! instead of receiving a kind and sympathetic treatment at the hands of the authorities, we have seen from the cruel results of the University Examinations in Commerce, year after year, that numbers of our youths have come to grief and repented for having taken up this course of studies. Their prospects have been shattered and their careers ruined and all this for the lack of a humane consideration on the part of the examiners that it was a new and abstruse course of studies for the majority of students and that in the beginning a little show of indulgence and sympathy was much needed by these seekers after commercial knowledge. Such an ungenerous attitude has driven many students from the line he had selected with so much hopefulness and rendered them loth to continue this course of studies, after an experience of this kind and as a consequence most of them had to redirect their attention to the Arts and other colleges. As a case in point, I may cite the plight of a boy at hte last Inter-Commerce examination. This boy has always been of studious habits and had not known failure till he came to the Sydenham College. As luck would have it, he was sent to the Sydenham College, in a spirit of hopefulness. But this cost him too dear as he has lost three of his best years of life by being thrice victimised by the examiners. His recent failure in the Inter-Commerce Examination was the result of his falling short by 4 marks in Geography and 3 marks in Accountancy, though the aggregate number of marks obtained by him exceed the minimum number of marks required. A little more sympathy, a slight relaxation from sternness with which the examiners sit in judgment on the poor examinees, would have meant so much to this boy and would have considerably bettered his prospects. But it was not to be. And now not only the boy himself but his parents too have despaired of the slightest use in sending him again to the Sydenham College. What is more, they are at a loss, at this stage, to decide the future course of studies for this unfortunate boy. These repeated disappointments, which are undeserved, have set his heart against the idea of going to the Sydenham College once again. It is easy to imagine what a heart-burning the pursuit of this commercial training must have caused to this boy and his parents, when, after three years of hard and abstruse study, he has been thrown mid-ocean, as it were, not knowing which direction to take. It is not a cruel blow, dear Editor, to the life of a young and promising boy? Is it too much to ask of the Board of Examiners to reconsider such cases and spare the careers of such boys by granting them three or four marks as grace, in cases where they have secured more marks, in the aggregate, than the minimum required? I do sincerely hope that the authorities concerned would kindly consider this matter favourably by doing the needful and that you dear Editor, would take up this matter and deal with it in your usual way—kind and sympathetic always where the interests of our students are vitally concerned.

—Yours etc.,

D. V.

## ROAD HOGS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All fair-minded persons on a visit this season to Mahabaleshwar rightly condemn the action of the authorities for permitting private owners to run about the Hill in their cars. The nuisance to the pedestrians and the risk they run are very great. Clouds of dust that are now raised at every minute of the day by these road hogs act injuriously on the health of the public. A party of a dozen policemen under a police sergeant are supposed to regulate the motor traffic. The number is insignificant and inefficient to manage the huge traffic. Every rich visitor and his son have got their 12 and 20 horse-power cars with the result that persons in humble spheres of life who have to take light morning exercise by way of a morning or evening walk have their health gravely affected. My personal experience for the few days I was there whilst taking a morning walk on the road leading to the gymkhana I may be permitted to narrate. Two cars driven by their owners dashed past me irrespective of the speed-limit. I was caught in the trail of a cloud of dust raised by these cars and which nearly choked me. I appealed to the policeman holding a red flag standing at a place where the main road to the gymkhana leads towards the Panchgani-Mahabaleshwar road, asking him to stop such nuisances. He seriously told me that the cars contained 'Sahib log' and the drivers were sahibs. I had for the first time gone out for a morning walk to breathe the fresh crisp, invigorating air peculiar to Mahabaleshwar but to my disgust and annoyance I returned home loaded with dust. I continued to feel a choking sensation and on blowing hard a lump of red stuff was dislodged from my nostrils which on closer inspection was found to be road dust. Will not a public spirited M.L.C. step forward at the next sessions and stop this terrible nuisance, caused by the rich and thus save the humble visitors and their small pleasures?—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA, L.M.S., D.P.H.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EUROPEANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the figures recently furnished by the Labour Bureau indicating the rise in the cost of living of European residents in the city, it may not be out of order to place on record a few concrete facts which probably are responsible indirectly for the unemployment in Bombay.

The publication of these figures was in consequence of rumours afloat that leading mercantile firms of the city were considering the reduction of salaries where their European covenanted staff were concerned.

In order to prove the inadvisability of any such reduction being affected where the salaries of the "Chota Sahibs" were involved, no time was lost to prove the impossibility of existence on a wage that present day conditions do not admit of any reduction.

But if this applies to those who are fortunate enough to arrive in this country on a covenanted scale, does it not also equally apply to those Europeans and Indians whose mode of living does not in any way fall short of their European confereres?

Employers of labour in Bombay conveniently lose sight of the fact, and are apt to forget that a European who locally applies for a position is just equally entitled (or more so) to a wage on a par with the man who has not been able to obtain employment in his own country, and who has perforce to seek other climes for an existence.

Unemployment is the direct outcome of this niggardly procedure inasmuch that salaries offered to local applicants are so diminutive that it is practically an impossibility to live without falling into debt, arrears of rent, and other manifold disabilities which crop up in the endeavour to make out life under adverse circumstances. The inevitable result is that the individual is compelled to resign his appointment after a fruitless waste of time and energy, rather than subsist on a bread and water scale.

When these facts are recognised by those in authority and positions of influence there will far less cases of unemployment and acute distress which are prevalent throughout the city at the present time, as far as the European community is concerned. This will tend to set matters on a far sounder basis where the question of living respectably is one of premier importance to the average Englishman in India.—Yours, etc.,

W. W.

## EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Rent Act in connection with the Business etc. will terminate from the 31st August 1924 [illegible] the Residences after 1925. In connection with the above a meeting was held in the Corporation Hall and the resolution passed by them that they are going to recommend to the Legislative Council to extend the Rent Act for a further period of three years. I am very thankful of them in connection with the same. But the landlords are not in favour of an extension of the Rent Act for a further period, while the poor and middle class people are very anxious day and night that the Rent Act may be extended for further period.

Still the Development Scheme is not completed and God knows how many years will be required to complete the same for erection of the buildings. At present, many persons are out of employment and cannot maintain themselves with their families without any job and means. Nowa-days it is very hard time to get a room in spite of paying big rents and still too much difficulty to procure suitable premises according to their requirements. Under the above circumstances, the Government show mercy on the poor and middle class people to extend the Rent Act for a further period of three years.

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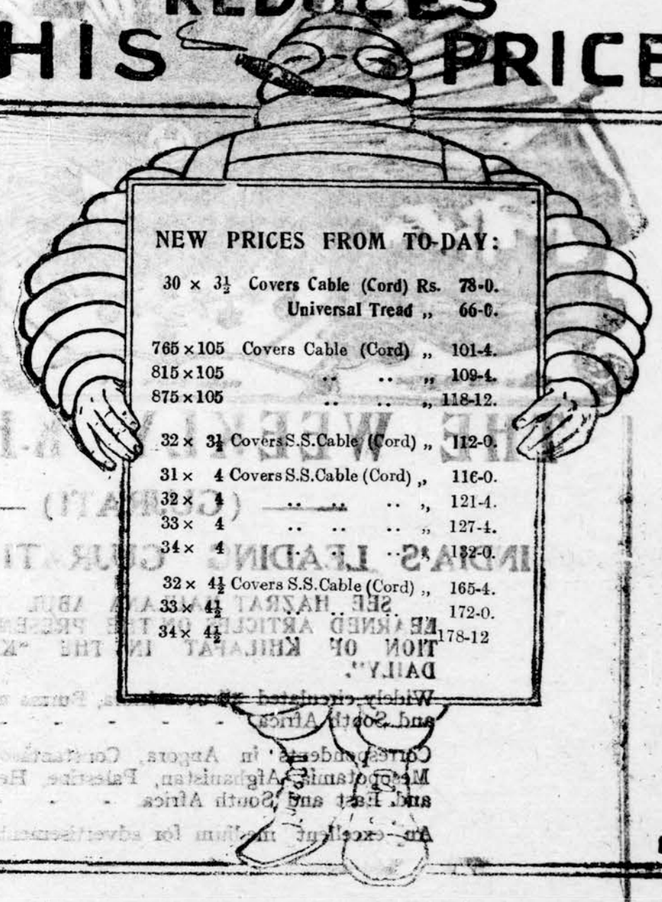

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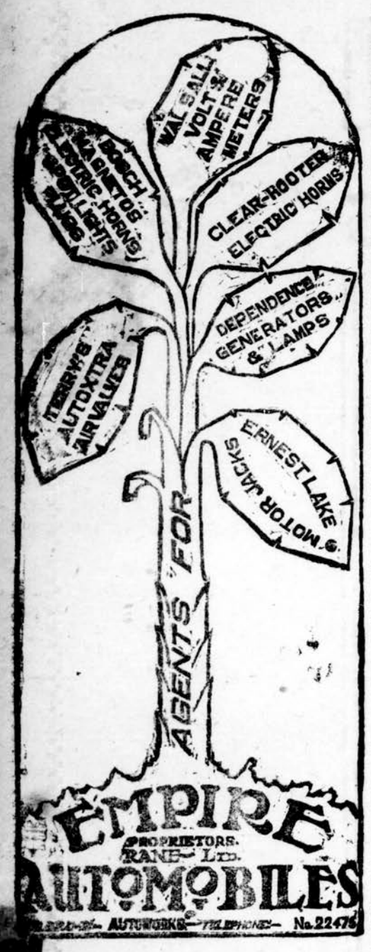


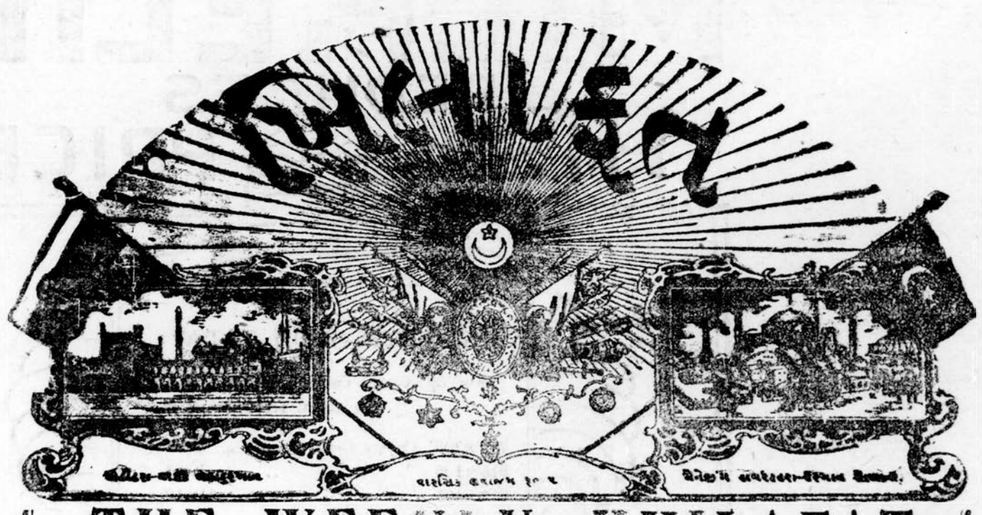


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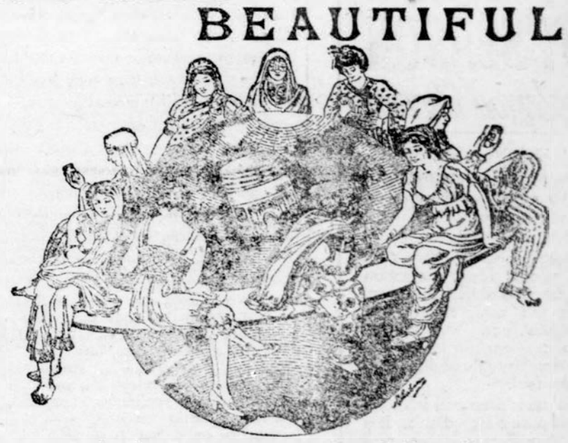

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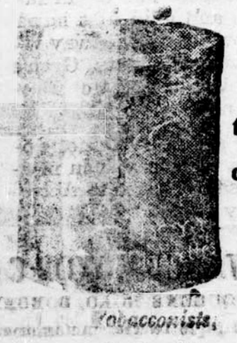

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